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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

MARCH, 1925



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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54.	1810	Complete border on obv. Ex. fine. Orange brown. D. 12....	12.00
55.	1810	Perfect die. Unc. Bright red, shading to pale yellow olive in field and highest part of bust. D. 12. Beckwith	50.00
56.	1810	Very fine. Black. Leaf ends in line with S, another under up-right of F.	1.50
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64.	1814	Crossed 4. Ex. fine, perfectly struck impression. Brown	4.00
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70.	1819	Small date. 1 under line of neck. Ex. fine. Brown	.50
71.	1820	Large date. Die cracked around date and stars. Unc. Bright red	3.00
72.	1820	Cracked die. Red.	2.50
73.	1820	Small date. Unc. Partly red. A. obv. 4. New reverse	7.00
74.	1821	Date evenly spaced. Rev. small A's in, and inscription equidistant from border and wreath. Ex. fine. Brown	20.00
75.	1824	Large 4. Ex. fine. Brown	6.00
76.	1825	Large 8 distant from 1 & 2. R. small A's. Unc. Beautiful light olive. A-8.	25.00
77.	1825	Date equally spaced. Large 8. R. Large A's. Unc. Beautiful light olive with traces of red around outline. Very rare. A-2.	40.00
78.	1826	High 8 and 6. Star behind point of diadem. Unc. Light orange olive. Stars all sharp. Even impression. Red, around outlines. A-5	6.00

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No. 3

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MAINE (Continued).

MACHIAS.

Machias Bank.

NEWCASTLE.

Bank of Newcastle.

Newcastle Bank.

437. \$1. C., circle of small dies. R., brig sailing, 1 above. L., female seated, another scattering flowers over her, ONE above.
438. \$2. C., two circles of small dies. R., ship, cutter and steamboat, 2 above. L., female seated in clouds, leaning on a shield surmounted by an eagle, 2 above.
439. \$3. C., triangle composed of small dies. R., three men examining plans in shipyard, 3 above. L., female seated on a bale, basket of cotton and cotton plant, 3 on THREE above.
440. \$5. C., 5 on FIVE. R., five-pointed star, FIVE above. L., five females seated in clouds, FIVE above.
441. \$10. C., shipyard, three ships on stocks. R., portrait of Washington, 10 above. L., shield with officers' names, and a girl bathing.
442. \$20. C., TWENTY. R., portrait of Washington, 20 above. L., Signing the Declaration of Independence, XX above.
443. \$50. C., ship, schooner, and steamboat under way, and a ship at anchor, 50 at right. R., man seated, sailor standing holding a flag. L., portrait of General Jackson, 50 above.
444. \$100. C., small eagle, 100 below at left. R., State arms between a white family and an Indian family, 100 above. L., Liberty, shield, and eagle.

NEWPORT.

Newport Bank.

NOBLESBORO.

Damariscotta Bank.

445. \$5. C., ship on stocks, 5 each side. R., ships, 5 above, FIVE below. L., female with sickle and handful of wheat, 5 above, FIVE below.

NORTH BERWICK.**North Berwick Bank.**

446. \$1. C., corn husking in a barn, 1 at left. R., female with sewing machine, 1 above. L., farmer with jug, ONE below.
447. \$2. C., female milking a cow, one lying down, man, ladder, dog, house, etc., 2 at left. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., female feeding fowls, 2 above.
448. \$5. C., blacksmith shoeing horse, man at anvil, eagle and 5 at right. R., State arms, 5 above. L., 5 below.
449. \$10. C., two females at work on looms. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., female seated in chair, TEN below.
450. \$20. C., female portrait, 20 at left. R., Franklin, 20 above. L., female, eagle, sheaf of wheat, 20 below.
451. \$50. C., three females, eagle and ship, 50 at left. R., Vulcan, 50 above. L., flowers, grain, etc., FIFTY above, 50 below.
452. \$100. C., eagle on a bale, flowers and anchor, 100 at right. R., female, 100 above and below. L., boat, fisherman, rocks, etc., C above, 100 below.

OLDTOWN.**Lumbermans Bank.**

453. \$1. C., woodcutter holding an axe, seated on the right of a shield, an Indian holding an ear of corn seated on the left. R., female seated holding figure 1, 1 above. L., portrait of a girl, two cherubs, ONE above.
454. \$2. C., spread eagle on a shield, ship on left, steamship on right, 2 at right. R., sailor leaning on an anchor, a female seated at his feet, TWO above. L., female portrait, TWO above.
455. \$3. C., female in a shell drawn by three sea horses, Neptune, and female in water. R., blacksmith, sailor, and farmer around 3, 3 above, THREE below. L., female and shield, 3 above.
456. \$5. C., milkmaid and cows. R., FIVE, 5 above, FIVE below. L., female seated in a 5, FIVE above and below.
457. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer holding sickle and sheaf, 10 above. L., man seated with hammer, anvil, wheel, etc., TEN below.
458. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with one hand on a book, 20 above.
459. \$50. C., man holding a restive horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
460. \$100. Phoebe in chariot, 100 on right, C on left. R., portrait of Washington, C above and below. L., eagle, 100 above and below.

Oldtown Bank.**ORONO.****Bank of Oldtown.**

461. \$1. Have no description.
462. \$5. Have no description.
463. \$10. C., female on chariot drawn by three horses, printing press at left, Indian in canoe below. R., portrait of Indian, 10 above, X below. L., female seated, TEN above and below. Bank of Oldtown on fancy die work on back.

Orono Bank.

464. \$1. C., three water nymphs supporting a cherub. R., portrait of Zachary Taylor, 1 above. L., blacksmith, 1 above.
465. \$2. C., female seated, shield, eagle, globe, flags, etc. R., portrait of Jackson, 2 above. L., female with flowers, 2 above.
466. \$3. C., farmer with scythe and sheaf on left of shield, sailor on right, house, and ships. R., portrait of Clay, 3 above. L., Indian seated on a cliff, 3 above.

467. \$5. C., river, train of cars, village, train, bridge, and mountains. R., teamster, 5 above. L., female holding a trident, 5 above.
468. \$10. C., X, portrait of Franklin on right, portrait of Washington on left, and four cupids. R., portrait of W. H. Seward, 10 above. L., Indian with gun seated on a cliff, 10 above.
469. \$20. C., spread eagle on a shield. R., female carrying grain, 20 above. L., two angels and two cherubs around 2 and 0.
470. \$50. C., two females seated, cars, factories and ship. R., boy gathering corn, 50 above. L., female portrait with sickle, 50 above and below.
471. \$100. C., female and cherubs in clouds over city and vessels. R., female portrait, 100 above and below. L., sailor seated with flag and hat, 100 above.

Sillwater Canal Bank.

472. \$1. C., female reclining on bundle of grain, and pieces of machinery. R., ONE below, ship in center, 1 above. L., female, ONE above.
473. \$2. Have no description.

PORTLAND.

Atlantic Bank.

474. \$1. C., four females tending looms. R., Justice seated, 1 above. L., portrait of Buchanan, ONE above. White 1 1 and ONE.
475. \$2. White TWO diagonally through the center. R., clipper ship sailing, 2 above and below. L., female soaring in the air above a river and city, waterfalls, cattle and farmhouses.
476. \$3. C., arm and hammer, white 3. R., State arms, 3 above and below. L., shipyard, three ships being built, 3 above, THREE on 3 below.
477. \$5. C., spread eagle on a rock in the sea, ship, and steamboat. R., two females seated, one erect, leaning against an anchor, 5 above. L., mechanic, and sailor holding a flag, 5 above, FIVE DOLLARS below.
478. \$10. C., view of Portland, buildings, trees, fountains, people, horses and carriages, X at left. R., 10 above and below. L., cars coming around a curve, female portrait above.
479. \$20. R., steamship, 20 above. L., three men passing chain around a log, oxen, and men felling trees, 20 below.
480. \$50. R., female seated amid implements, factories, cars, and bridge, 50 above. L., man seated on a barrel, shipping, 50 above.
481. \$100. C., two females seated on the ground, sickle, wheel, cattle, and factories. R., sailor taking off his hat, 100 above. L., female portrait, 100 above.
482. \$500. C., State arms, surmounted by a horse head, female seated each side. R., female portrait, 500 above. L., portrait of Franklin, 500 below.
483. \$500. R., carpenter leaning against a bench, 500 above. L., woman with a rake, child, farmer, blacksmith leaning over an anvil, 500 below.

Bank of Cumberland.

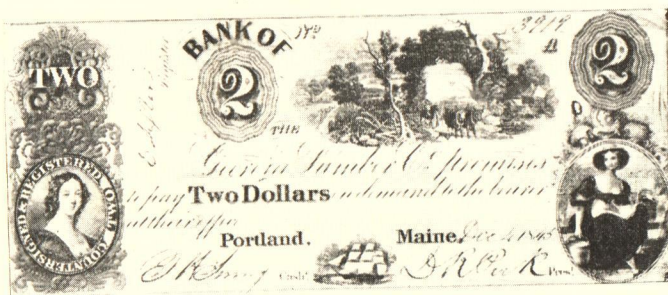
484. \$1. C., female seated with an arm around eagle's neck, foot on a globe 1 at left. R., female standing in large 1. L., medallion head, 1 above and below.
485. \$1. C., State arms, sailor on one side, farmer on the other. R., 1 in circle. L., small propeller, 1 above, ONE below.
486. \$2. C., female reading a book, three females listening. R. and L., 2 in a circle above.
487. \$2. C., female seated on a safe, horn of plenty, farmer plowing, building, etc. R., female standing in figure 2. L., medallion head, 2 above and below.
488. \$3. C., hunter, female and child seated, cars and log house, three cherubs in 3 at left. R., female standing in large 3. L., medallion head, 3 above and below.

489. \$3. R., Liberty head surrounded by stars, 3 above. L., Steamboat, 3 below.
490. \$5. C., ship, yachts below. R., portrait of Jackson, 5 above, FIVE below. L., portrait of Adams, FIVE above, 5 below.
491. \$5. C., female seated on a throne, eagle, shield, cars, bridge, village, harbor, and mountains. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., female seated, sledge, wheel and factories, 5 above.
492. \$10. C., farmer holding sickle, seated on a sheaf, 10 on a shield, female reclining, drove of hogs, and steamboat. R., female portrait, 10 above. L., sailor holding a flag, bale, anchor, and barrel, TEN below.
493. \$20. C., three ships and a sloop, 20 each side. R., male portrait, 20 above, XX below. L., male portrait, XX above, 20 below.
494. \$50. C., harbor, steamboat, schooner, and sailboat, female seated at right. R., male portrait, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., same as right.
495. \$100. C., three ships, C each side. R., male portrait, 100 above and below. L., portrait of Van Buren, 100 above and below.
496. \$500. C., ships under full sail, vessels in distance, 500 at right. R., portrait of Jackson, 500 above and below. L., portrait of Van Buren, 500 above and below.
497. \$1000. C., three ships, sloop, etc., female seated with shield and spear at right. R., portrait of Van Buren, 1000 above and below. L., portrait of Jackson, 1000 above and below.

Bank of Portland.

Bank of the Georgia Lumber Company.

498. \$1. C., flock of deer, river, canoe, etc., 1 at left, sheaf and implements below. R., man standing with sickle and sheaf, one foot on a stone. L., female with bow, ONE above.
499. \$1. C., female leaning on pedestal, schooner, etc., 1 each side. R., cherub with flowers, 1 above and below. L., cherub with flowers, ONE above and below. Red back.



No. 500.

500. \$2. C., load of grain drawn by two oxen, two men on top, man on horseback, etc., 2 at left, ship below. R., milkmaid seated with two pails, 2 above. L., female portrait, TWO above.
501. \$5. C., male in clouds presenting female seated with cornucopia of coins, griffon on safe, 5 each side, anchor below. R. and L., FIVE across.

Bank of the United States, Branch, 1816-36.

Canal Bank.

Notes of all denominations of this bank have on the back, a locomotive and car, three men and a dog.

502. \$1. C., portrait of Washington in top of large 1. R., female Indian, 1 above. L., female seated placing a wreath of stars on an eagle, bale, barrel, cattle, cars, and ship, 1 below.

503. \$2. C., portrait of Jefferson in large 2. R., carpenter seated at bench, 2 above. L., similar to No. 502, 2 below.
504. \$3. C., large 3. R., female portrait, 3 above. L., similar to No. 502, 3 below.
506. \$5. C., large 5. R., Indian female seated holding shield, pole and cap, 5 above. L., similar to No. 502, 5 below.
507. \$10. C., large X. R., female seated, pen, scroll, harp, and palette, 10 above. L., similar to No. 502, 10 below.
508. \$20. C., 20. R., female holding grain and shading her eyes, 20 below. L., similar to No. 502, 20 below.
509. \$50. C., female portrait. R., medallion head of Washington, 50 above. L., similar to No. 502, 50 below.
510. \$100. C., 100. R., female holding a sickle. L., similar to No. 502, 100 below.
511. \$500. C., 500. R., Liberty with flag and shield. L., similar to No. 502, D below.

Casco Bank.

512. \$1. C., female seated, bale, barrels, ships, and factories. R., sailor standing by capstan, bale, barrels, and vessels, 1 above. L., bank building, 1 below.
513. \$2. C., female seated holding an ear of corn, fruit, basket, river, boats, and village. R., female with tablets and pen, 2 above. L., bank building, 2 below.
514. \$3. C., female seated on a bale, cogwheel, ship and cars, 3 at left. R., female seated, merchandise, 3 on die, THREE below. L., bank building, THREE below.
515. \$5. C., Landing of Pilgrims, men offering up prayer. R., portrait of a girl, 5 above. L., portrait of a boy, 5 below.
516. \$5. C., two ships, 5 each side. R., female seated, FIVE above. L., portrait of Fillmore, 5 below.
517. \$10. C., State arms on a shield, female with sickle and sheaf, cars, fruit and vines. R., portrait of Taylor, 10 above. L., three females and an anchor on a cliff, TEN below.
518. \$20. C., female seated with extended arms, scales, pole, and cap, cherub each side. R., female with grain, 20 above. L., Justice seated, eagle, and safe, 20 above.
519. \$20. C., Puritan family asking blessing before dining, dog, and Indians looking in at the door. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., female holding a flower, TWENTY below.
520. \$50. C., two females seated, cars, factories and ship. R., boy gathering corn, 50 above. L., female portrait, 50 above.
521. \$50. C., Signing the Constitution in the cabin of the Mayflower. R., male portrait, 50 above. L., portrait of girl, 50 below.
522. \$100. C., female and cherubs in clouds over city, and vessels. R., female portrait, 100 above and below. L., sailor with flag and hat, 100 below.
523. \$100. C., steamship, sailboats, rowboats, and city; vignette extends to left end. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., 100 below.
524. \$500. C., skirmish in the Revolutionary War, an old man with a musket, and a woman loading a musket, D each side. R., male portrait, 500 above. L., head of female, 500 below.
525. \$1000. C., male portrait. R., sailor boy, 1000 above. L., a steamboat landing near a railroad depot in a city, 1000 above.

City Bank.**Cumberland Bank.****Exchange Bank.**

526. \$5. R., serial letter L. 5 above and below. L., MAINE across. 1st Sept., 1835. No. 1044. Perkins Stereotype Steel Plate.

Georgia Lumber Company.

527. \$1. Described as No. 499. Belongs here.

528. \$2. C., Cupid with basket of flowers, 2 each side. R., Vulcan, Jupiter, and Ceres, TWO below. L., female bathing, TWO above and below.
529. \$3. C., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 3 each side. R., boy seated, girl with basket, and sheaf on her head, dog, 3 below. L., THREE across.

International Bank.

530. \$1. C., ship under sail. R., 1 above. L., sailor, quadrant, and capstan.



No. 531.

531. \$2. C., four horses hitched to Conestoga wagon, man riding lead horse, dog, train and steamboat. R., portrait of Jefferson, 2 above. L., female portrait, 2 above.
532. \$2. C., female on bales of cotton, factory and farm in distance. R., cooper among barrels, 2 above. L., boy's head, 2 above.
533. \$3. C., seashore, sailor, anchor, boat, etc. R., eagle and shield, 3 above. L., State arms, 3 above.
534. \$5. C., railroad depot, cars leaving, 5 at right. R., five males and females, large V, 5 above. L., 5 above and below.
535. \$10. C., State arms between sailor and mechanic, eagle, steamboat, wharf and factories. R., X above. L., female, ship, and pillar, 10 above.
536. \$20. C., man plowing with two horses, house, etc. R., female with flowers, 20 above. L., female head, 20 below.
537. \$50. C., steamship and other vessels. R., girl's head, 50 above. L., FIFTY below.
538. \$100. C., three females and Cupid in water. R., anchor, barrels, and bales, 100 above. L., 100 below.
539. \$500. C., three females crowning bust, shield. R., FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS below, 500 above. L., FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, D above.

Maine Bank—of 1799.

540. \$9. Have no description.

Maine Bank—of 1847.

Manufacturers and Traders Bank.

541. \$1. C., large 1. R., portrait of sailor, 1 above. L., six men at work in a foundry, 1 below.
542. \$1. C., steamboat and other vessels, 1 at right. R., Indian girl seated with bow and arrow, ONE above and below. L., ONE across.
543. \$1. C., 1, portrait of girl at right, female portrait at left. R., portrait of Franklin, 1 above. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above.
544. \$2. C., bull's head on a shield, two men and a woman at work, State arms and 2 at right. R., sailor seated, TWO above. L., 2 above and below.

545. \$2. C., ship, and vessels, large 2 at right. R., female drawing water from a well, TWO above and below. L., TWO, 2 above and below.
546. \$2. C., 2, female with scales on right, female with cornucopia on left. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., portrait of Columbus, 2 above.
547. \$3. C., two females holding portrait of Washington between them. R., portrait of William Penn, 3 above. L., portrait of Webster, in large 3, THREE above.
548. \$3. C., reaping scene, female holding her hat, 3 at right. R., steamboat, THREE above, 3 on THREE below. L., THREE across.
549. \$3. C., 3 in an oval, female portrait each side. R., blacksmith and anvil, 3 above. L., Washington on horseback, 3 above.
550. \$5. C., 5 on V. R., female portrait, 5 above. L., female portrait, 5 above.
551. \$5. C., female kneeling and raising a curtain from 5 on a shield, large V at right. R., ship, 5 above. L., FIVE across.
552. \$5. C., female and cherub on large V. R., girl with a basket of flowers, 5 above. L., spread eagle on a shield, FIVE below.
553. \$10. C., X, TEN, ship, bridge, trees and city. R., female portrait, 10 above, TEN below. L., female portrait, 10 above, TEN below.
554. \$10. C., man with plow and oxen, 10 at right. R., female holding a rudder and horn of plenty, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
555. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer holding a sickle and sheaf with one foot on a stone, 10 above. L., old man seated with hammer, anvil, and wheel, TEN below.
556. \$20. R., a reaper, 20 above. L., steamship, ship at anchor, city and fort, XX below.
557. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship below, 20 above. L., female seated, TWENTY above.
558. \$50. C., man and horse, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect, FIFTY above and below.
559. \$50. C., steamship and ship, 50 each side. R., two sailors, one holding a flagstaff, the other leaning on an anchor. L., portrait of Washington, L twice in red.
560. \$100. C., wharf scene, wagon, drays, horses, and men. R., portrait of Columbus, ONE HUNDRED on 100 above. L., portrait of Harrison, ONE HUNDRED on 100 above.
561. \$100. C., train of cars. R., sailor at the wheel, 100 above. L., Indian with bow, 100 above, red C in center.
562. \$500. C., 500. R., female holding a sword and scales, 500 above. L., Indian paddling a canoe, trees and mountains, 500 below, D on right and left lower center.

Marine Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A WORK ON THE BECKER PRODUCTIONS.

"Becker the Counterfeiter," by George F. Hill. Part I, with portrait and eight plates. London, Spink and Son, 1924.

This most valuable little work is from the able pen of Mr. Hill, Keeper of the Coins of the British Museum. The letter press of 72 pages contains an interesting account of Becker's life, a description of his work and methods and a catalogue of his productions. No less valuable, and of the greatest service to all collectors and students, are the eight splendid collotype plates which adorn the work. On them are reproduced all of the 134 forgeries which Becker "uttered" in the Greek series. No collector or museum can afford to be without this long-desired publication, for by its aid the dangerous work of the German forger can be distinguished. It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr. Hill's promise also to publish Becker's remaining forgeries (Roman, Mediaeval, Modern) will be fulfilled at the earliest possible moment.

E. T. N.

Rochambeau Presented Medals to Indians at Newport, R. I.,

IN EFFORT TO KEEP HIS FORMER ALLIES IN THE AMERICAN CAUSE.

By THOMAS L. ELDER.

It is of special interest, and I believe is unknown to medal collectors, that General Count De Rochambeau, who commanded the French Army at Newport, R. I., during the Revolutionary War, in an effort to keep the former allies of the French and Indian War, those fierce Indians from Canadian regions and the Great Lakes, presented at Newport, during his stay there, certain medals to Indian chiefs who had come from Canada to visit him. These were the same Indians who, during the previous war, had been such ferocious and cruel enemies of the Americans and English, and was done as a matter of policy rather than through any special love for those Indians.

At Braddock's severe defeat, on the Monongahela, on July 9th, 1799, there had been present some 750 of these blood-thirsty redskins, who had played havoc with scarlet-coated British officers and soldiers, killing and scalping many hundreds of them and capturing a few as prisoners, who that same night were tortured before Fort Duquesne. These Indians who fought Braddock included baptized savages from Canada, Caughnawagas from St. Louis, Mission Abenakis from St. Francis, and Hurons from Lorette. The rest were unmitigated heathen Ojibwas, Pottawattomies from the Northern Lakes, led by Charles Langlade, a half-breed; Shawanoes and Delawares from the Ohio and Kittanning, and Ottawas from Detroit, commanded by no less a personage than the renowned Pontiac himself. It was deemed good policy by General Schuyler and others that a deputation of Indians should be encouraged to visit the French army and fleet at Newport. This was during the latter part of 1780.

Many of the Iroquois Indians had been strongly attached to the French in old campaigns and they still retained a lively remembrance of the amicable intercourse that had then existed. When M. de Vaudreuil surrendered Canada to the British he gave the Indians, as tokens of recognisance, a golden crucifix and a watch; and it was supposed that a renewal of the impressions, which had in some degree been preserved among the tribes by these emblems of friendship, would have the effect to detach them from the influence of the British and strengthen their union with the Americans and French. To this end their journey to Newport was planned. General Schuyler, who was at Albany, selected 18 Indians for this deputation. Thirteen of these were Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and the other five Caughnawagas from the Sault of St. Louis, near Montreal. They were accompanied by Mr. Deane, who was thoroughly acquainted with their language.

They arrived at Newport on the 29th of August, and were received with a good deal of ceremony and attention by the French commanders. Entertainments and military shows were prepared for them, and they expressed much satisfaction at what they saw and heard. Suitable presents were distributed among them, and to the chiefs were given medals representing the coronation of the French King. When they went away a written address was delivered to them, or, rather, a kind of proclamation, signed by Count de Rochambeau, copies of which were to be distributed among the friendly Indians. It was in the following words:

"The King of France, your father, has not forgotten his children. As a token of remembrance I have presented gifts to your deputies in his name. He learned with concern that many nations, deceived by the English, who are his enemies, had attacked and lifted up the hatchet against his good and faithful allies in the United States. He has desired me to tell you that he is a firm and faithful friend to all the friends of America, and a decided enemy to all its foes. He hopes that his children, whom he loves sincerely, will take part with their father in this war against the English." This paper was written in both the French and English languages, and sealed and signed in due form. (Rochambeau's MSS letter, August 31st—See Sparks' "Writings of Washington," Vol. VII, pages 183-4.)

In my next article I shall hope to tell the readers something of how a King of France presented medals in both gold and silver to American Indians.

Medals of Columbus.

By MALCOLM STORER.

The lists of the medals of Christopher Columbus that have hitherto been published are so incomplete that it seems timely to publish a somewhat fuller one. I appreciate that it is of necessity incomplete. The medals marked with a star are in my collection. The medals are arranged alphabetically, according to the first letter of the inscription on the reverse.

- * 1. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS GAVE A NEW WORLD TO HUMANITY. Bust to left without cap. Ex., a Greek cross. Signed TIFFANY & CO N. Y. Rev., AFTER FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OF PROGRESS FREE AMERICA HONORS ITS DISCOVERER between crossed luarels, on one bough of which, to right, is the seal of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. 78mm. Bronze.
2. Obv., CRISTOFORO COLOMBO. Bust with cap. Rev., AL GRANDE ITALIANO SCOPRITORE DEL NUOVO MUNDO. Triangle. Caravel to right.
3. Obv., Statute of Columbus. Ex., SOUVENIR MEDAL. Rev., CELEBRATED IN CHICAGO. Ship to right.
4. Obv., Bust in hat $\frac{1}{4}$ to left. Ex., 1492-1892. Rev., Ship to left. Ex., CELEBRATED IN NEW YORK OCT 8 TO 12 1892.
5. Obv., Bust to left. Ex., 1492-1892. Rev., CHICAGO OCT 21 1892.
6. Obv., IV. CENTENARIO COLOMBIANO. Beadless bust to left. Rev., CHICAGO 1893 *. Oxidized silver. By Whitney Co.
7. Obv., REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA. Bust. Below, COLUMBUS 1892. Rev., CINQUENTA CENTAVOS.
8. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS 1492-1892. Bust to right with high collar. Rev., COLORADO BUILDINGS. View of same. Aluminum.
9. Obv., C. COLUMBUS. G. WASHINGTON. Head to left by C. ORSINI. Head to right in medallion by G B MILLEFIORI INC. American eagle with spread wings. Below, both overlapping, arrows and olive. Ex., ROME. Rev., COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO. America erect over Exposition Grounds as seen from lake. Ex., MDCCCXCII-III.
10. Obv., In seven stars, head to left. Rev., COLUMBIAN 1492 CHICAGO 1892 EXPOSITION. 18mm. Lead.
11. Obv., WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO. Bust $\frac{1}{4}$ to right, dividing 1492-1892. Ex., COLUMBUS. Rev., COLUMBIAN 1893. An oblong sunken panel, in which Columbian stamp. Below, PAT. PENDING SOUVENIR.
- * 12. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Bust slightly to left. Rev., COLUMBUS CENTENNIAL WORLD'S FAIR NAVAL REVIEW. In diamond-shaped depression, a caravel to left, above which FLAGSHIP OF COLUMBUS, and below, SANTA MARIA. 57mm. Tin.
13. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS CELEBRATED IN THE UNITED STATES OCT 21st. Bust to right. Rev., COLUMBUS SAILS FROM LAGOS. Two globes over view of departing fleet.
14. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS 1492-1892. Bust to right with high collar. Rev., COLORADO BUILDINGS. Aluminum.
15. Obv., Equestrian statue facing, dividing LAFA-YETTE WE—ARE HERE. Rev., COMM. DEDIC. OF THE STATUE OF LAFA-YETTE PRES. TO THE CITY OF METZ BY THE. Statue of Columbus to right, dividing SEPT—EMBER VI—MCMXX. In field to right, monogram of Paul W. Bartlett. Given by the Knights of Columbus. 51mm.
16. Obv., 4° CENTENARIO DESCUBRIMIENTO DE AMERICA. Ship. Rev., CONGRESO DE COLUMBIA—BOGOTA. Salbach, 1867.
- * 17. Obv., CHRISTOPHE COLOMB. Bust facing, head to left, dividing 1435-1506. Rev., CREDO EQUIDEM NEC VANA FIDES. * 1492 * DECOUVERTE DE L'AMERIQUE in inner circle. In field, 1892 400 ANNIVERSAIRE *. 41mm. Bronze.

18. Obv., Ferdinand and Isabella receiving Columbus. Ex., QUARTO CENTENARIO MDCCCXCII. Rev., In Gothic letters, CRISTOBAL COLON DESCUBRIO EL NUEVO MONDO EL DOCE DE OCTOBRE MIL QUADRO CIENTOS NOVENTA Y DOS REINANDO EN CASTILLA Y ARAGON ISABEL Y DON FERNANDO. Columbus on ship points to land. Gaz. num. fr. 1897, Apr.
19. Obv., Ferdinand and Isabella receiving Columbus. Ex., QUARTO CENTENARIO MDCCCXCII. Rev., CHRISTOBAL COLON DESCUBRIA EL NUEVO MUNDO EL DOCE DE OCTOBRE MIL QUATROCIENTO NOVENTA Y DOS. REINANDO EN ESPAGNA LOS REYES CATOLICOS Da YSABELLA Y Dn FERNANDO V. Columbus showing land to crew. Priest kneeling beside him. Anchor in foreground. Ship to left. 77mm. Ponce de Leon Cat., No. 130. By Maura. First prize in competition at Academy of Fine Arts, Madrid.
20. Obv., As last. Rev., REINANDO EN CASTILLA Y ARAGON DONA YSABEL Y DON FERNANDO. As last, but no priest. Instead, a sailor on one knee. No anchor in foreground. Ponce de Leon Cat., 130. Second Maura design.
21. Obv., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Youthful bust, with ruff. Coat has eight buttons. Signed LEA AHLBORN. Rev., Columbus landing from ship. One Indian seated and one erect. Caravels in rear. Ex., CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS LANDING AND TAKING POSSESSION OF THE ISLAND WHICH HE NAMED SAN SALVADOR OCT 21st 1492. 50mm.
23. Obv., COLUMBUS DAY, HOLYOKE. MASS. OCT. 12. 1914. In circle, bust of Columbus to left. Rev., CORNER-STONE LAYING, HOLYOKE COUNCIL No. 90, K. OF C. Signed, W. & H. CO. NEWARK, N. J. 31mm. White metal.
24. Obv., Bust facing, crowned by the Republic. Below, 12 OCTOBRE 1892. Signed GATTUZZO & FERRAROSA. Rev., CRISTOBAL COLON DESCUBRIDOR DE AMERICA EL PUEBLO ARGENTINO COMMEMORA SU IV CENTENARIO 12 OCTUBRE 1892. Gaz. num. fr. 1898, Feb., No. 13.
- * 25. Obv., Head of Liberty ot left in border of 49 stars. Signed W. M. (Meyer). Ex., 1892. Rev., DEDICATED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN HONOR OF THE 400th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. Landing of Columbus. Ex., * UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL. * 90mm.
- * 26. 50mm.
27. 36mm.
28. 28mm.
- * 29. Obv., Landing of Columbus on globe. On lower part of globe, LANDING OF COLUMBUS IN AMERICA OCTOBER 12th 1492. Ex., PAT'D DEC. 1. 1891. Rev., DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES. In ovals busts of Cleveland and Hendricks with, above, 1892, and below, FOR PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT. Building, below which PRESIDENT'S MANSION. 43mm. Aluminum.
30. Obv., Landing of Columbus. Rev., DISCOVERY OF AMERICA 1492. COLUMBIAN FAIR CHICAGO ILLINOIS U. S. A. 1893. Aluminum.
- * 31. Obv., CHRISTOPH COLUMBUS. Cloaked bust facing, slightly to right, over anchor and crossed branches. Ex., OERTEL BERLIN. Rev., In ivy wreath, DU LEBST FUR ALLE ZEIT DURCH DEINE THAT HAST DU DEN EWIGEN TEMPEL DIR GEBAUT WO DEINES NAMENS FLAMMENZUGE LODERN 12. OCTOBER 1492-1892. 38mm. Bronze.
32. Obv., CRISTOFORO COLUMBO. Bust to left. Signed A BOCELLI FEC. Rev., ESPOSIZIONE ITALO-AMERICANA GENOVA MDCCCLXXXII. Indian princess. Italia at her feet bringing gifts to a seated figure.

Orphans Institute.

By WALDO C. MOORE.

"Nothing so dear as a tale of the olden time,
I love everything that's old—old friends, old times, old manners,
old books, old wine."

—Goldsmith.

An important item in the history of Fulton (postoffice Canal Fulton, Ohio) is the Stark County Orphans Institute, a correct history of which has never been written, and probably never will be. The following, however, is believed to be as nearly correct as will ever appear.

In 1837 there came to the then village of Massillon a merchant by the name of Osee Welch, and a certain Dr. John Cook Bennett. There came also a produce dealer from Buffalo, N. Y., by the name of Henry Roop, who had a brother residing in Paris, Stark county, Ohio, and who had resided there a number of years.

There was also in existence at that time an institution known as the Granville Alexandrian Society, having a charter as a literary society, which was granted early in 1807, and during the mania for banking, at the close of



\$1 and \$5 notes of the Stark County Orphans Institute.
Engravers, Draper, Tappan, Longacre & Co., Phila. & N. Y.

the War of 1812, it was claimed that the Library Company of Granville had banking powers, and it at once commenced to exercise those powers by opening an office of discount and deposit. In the crash which followed the chartering of the Bank of the United States, in 1816, the Granville Alexandrian Society and the bank established under the provisions of its charter, went down with a crash. By some means Henry Roop got possession of the charter, and under it re-organized the Bank of Granville, and it appeared to be a success.

Dr. Bennett and Osee Welch, seeing the probable success of Roop's effort, got a charter through the Ohio Legislature for "The Universal School of Massillon." Bennett got into extremely bad repute and left for parts unknown, and was not heard of for many years, when he turned up as Major-

General John Cook Bennett, Commander-in-Chief of the Nauvoo Legion. He had joined the Mormons at Nauvoo, Illinois. He made an unsavory record there, renounced Mormonism and wrote a book disclosing the iniquities of the Latter-Day Saints. The appearance of the book was the last that is known of Bennett.

The charter of "The Universal School of Massillon," not being sufficiently liberal to allow all that Osee Welch desired as a banking institution, a new charter was obtained for the Stark County Orphans Institute. The object as expressed in the charter was to found an institution for the benefit of orphans, somewhat upon the plan of the Charity School of Kendal.

The first, almost, that the public knew of the Orphans Institute was the issuing of paper of the likeness and similitude of bank notes, dated at Fulton, by which the Stark County Orphans Institute promised to pay the amount therein named to the bearer. It being an unauthorized banking institution, the paper would not circulate. Welch was unable to give it credit, having none of that article on hand for himself.



Notes of the Orphan Institute's Bank.
Engravers, S. Stiles, Sherman & Smith, N. Y.

Another difficulty was a defect in the engraving. The notes were dated at Fulton, but the name of the State was left off, and the affair seemed to be still-born. It was not long, however, until new notes were engraved, dated at Fulton, Ohio, in which "The Orphan Institute's Bank" promised to pay, etc.

Osee Welch, who was the first president, seemed to have stepped down and out. Marvin Oviatt, of Medina county, was President and John Black, Cashier.

Almost every farmer in the neighborhood, and many in the neighboring township, were induced to take stock in the bank, and in order that all should go right, new men were to have the management. A man by the name of Richard Hubbell, represented to be a capitalist of almost fabulous wealth, was to be the manager, but the plan would not nor did not succeed. Many of the honest and unsuspecting farmers who went into it were ruined.

In 1842, suits were commenced against the Institution under the pro-

visions of an old law then in force prohibiting unauthorized banking, and, finally the Stark County Orphans Institute and the Orphan Institute's Bank, with all its assets, real and personal, were sold by the sheriff. The last days of the organization were embittered by relentless claimants, who brought suit in all the counties of the State wherein service of process could be had upon the Institute and the Bank.

Welch took the benefit of the Bankrupt Act of 1841 and finally removed to Galena, Ill. It took a long time for Fulton (now Canal Fulton) and surrounding neighborhood to recover from the paralysis occasioned by the effort to establish a bank without authority of law and without pecuniary responsibility.

Palestine to Revive Coinage of Bible.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Shekels and dinars, coins familiar to Bible times, the classical age, and the Caliphs and Grand Viziers who live in the pages of the Thousand and One Nights, are to be the currency of the revived Zion of mandated Palestine. This is the decision of a joint commission of Palestinian Jews and Arabs, assembled at Jerusalem to determine the form and value of the independent monetary system which is the accompaniment and the symbol of Palestinian sovereignty.

Palestine is bi-lingual, or rather tri-lingual, for Article 22 of the Mandate, as approved by the League of Nations, makes English, as well as Arabic and Hebrew, the official language of the country. For numismatic purposes, however, only the last two tongues are taken into consideration, the article reading: "Any statement or inscription in Arabic on stamps or money in Palestine shall be repeated in Hebrew and a statement or inscription in Hebrew shall be repeated in Arabic." By Hebrew is meant, of course, the ancient language of the Old Testament, developed as it has been through the ages by generations of learned men adopting the venerable tongue to the literary and cultural needs of their own time down to the present day.

Of the coins as adopted by the commission, three have historic significance for us, the dinar, the shekel and dirhem. The dinar, which bears that name in both the Oriental tongues of Palestine, is the standard of value of the system and is to be equivalent to one English pound. The shekel, which is a pure Hebrew word of the Old Testament vocabulary and has an Arabic equivalent—"miskal"—is one-tenth of the dinar, hence roughly equivalent in value to the half dollar. The dirhem, which is the Arabic name of a coin equivalent to one fortieth of the dinar, and hence is worth about twelve cents, is really the Greek "drachma," long ago naturalized in the tongue of Islam. The Hebrew equivalent is the "larkman." The coin of lowest value is the Hebrew "prutah" and Arabic "salf," worth one thousandth of the dinar or less than half a cent.

Dinar does not seem to us a Bible word. As a matter of fact, it is neither Hebrew nor Arabic, although naturalized in both, but Latin, and, although naturally not occurring in the Old Testament, is frequently used in the New and was common in the mouths of the Jews contemporary with Christ. It is to modern ears inappropriately and inadequately translated in the authorized version of the New Testament as "penny."

The "penny" with the image and superscription of Caesar which Christ used to answer the Pharisees who sought to trap Him on the question of whether it was lawful to pay tribute to Caesar, was a dinar. So was the penny promised as wages to the laborers hired for the vineyard and which he who came at the eleventh hour received equally with those who had borne the burden and heat of the day from the morning.

The leap from the penny to the pound, now the legal value of the dinar, may seem violent and incongruous. The Roman dinar, or denarius, as the word is in Latin, was neither the modern penny nor the modern pound. It was equivalent to about twenty cents, or roughly to a shilling, not such a disproportionate wage for common labor in those simple days. Hence the American Revised Version in the parable of the laborers in the vineyard and other places substitutes "shilling" for penny. In the famous passage in which Christ taught the duty of rendering to Caesar the things which are

Caesar's, the version substitutes outright "denarius" for penny, to emphasize the fact that the whole incident turns on the fact that the money in question was a Roman coin bearing the language and the image of the Roman conqueror.

But the makers of the Authorized Version had ample justification at the time for their use of "penny" for denarius, for centuries before and for a long time afterward the English penny was a silver coin, varying in weight from $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains in the time of William the Conqueror to $7\frac{3}{4}$ in the time of Elizabeth. It was at $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains that the pennyweight became established as a jewelers' standard, there being 240 to the Saxon pound. The present pennyweight is 24 grains, the present Troy pound having 5,760 grains. Although the coinage of silver pence was stopped under Charles II, copper pence were not coined until 1797.

In all mediaeval England the silver penny was considered the English equivalent of the denarius. Hence the denarius, or church money paid to Rome, became in the vernacular, as it still is, "Peter's pence." Actual silver pennies were sent to England from Rome, a quantity of such Anglo-Saxon mintage being unearthed from a forgotten hoard in 1883. In mediaeval France the denarius became the coin (and weight) denier, surviving in modern times not only in the French equivalent of Peter's pence (denier de St. Pierre), but in the phrase denier a dieu, meaning "earnest" money. In Italian, denarius became danaro, the general word meaning "money."

The old dinar of the Palestinian Jews was a silver coin with a Latin inscription, although the Roman dinar was often used for superimposed Hebrew inscriptions; thus the dinar to be shortly circulated in Zion will not be the first to bear Hebrew letters.

The ascent of the silver shilling dinar to the gold pound dinar is not a case of arbitrary nomenclature, for the dinar centuries ago was taken up by the Arabian Caliphs as their chief monetary unit, borrowing both the name and the model from the golden denarius which in the Byzantine Empire had taken the name of the humbler coin of the Rome of the West. So the gold dinar of new Zion suggests Bagdad and the Arabian Nights rather than Roman Judea. At any rate it has had a vast deal of history linked with it in its vicissitudes of name and value.

The shekel has a less cosmopolitan history, although it was money not only of the Hebrews but of other ancient Semitic peoples. It was originally not a coin but a weight, reminiscent of the period when uncoined metal used for a circulating medium was weighed, not counted out. Thus, in the account of the purchase of the cave of Macphelah by Abraham for a resing place for his dead, we are told that Ephron the Hittite appraised its value at four hundred shekels of silver, which Abraham accordingly "weighed" to him "as current money with the merchants."

The shekel being a subdivision of a larger unit (the talent), its weight varied according as to whether the subdivision was duo decimal (Babylonian system) or decimal (Phenician system). In the former case it weighed 260 grains and in the latter, 224. When coined money came into use shekels were of gold and silver, of varying value under varying standards.

Extant independent ancient Jewish coinage consists of shekels and half shekels from the Maccbaean period onward. One type bears on the obverse "the shekel of Israel," and on the reverse, "Jerusalem the Holy." Such shekels might be equivalent in value roughly to fifty cents or more. A talent, whose great value for those days gives force to the parable of the talents, was worth 3,000 or 3,600 shekels, according to the system of coinage.

The drachma in ancient Greece was worth, according to different coinage systems, from twenty-five to twelve cents, at which latter rate it would be equal to the Arab-named coin in the new system of Zion (dirhem) to which it has given its name. The old Hellenic name, however, had been previously revived by modern Greece for its present drachma, the unit of value which at par is the value of the gold franc.

IT WAS A GOOD ISSUE.

From an Ohio member: "I really want to compliment you on the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST. It was wonderfully gotten up and a credit to the editor's acumen."

THE WHITE FINLAND CAPITAL CITY OF VASA MEDAL.

Seven years have passed since the War of liberation broke out and connections were severed between Northern Finland, under the White Army, and the Southern portion of the country, under the Reds. Vasa, the Government headquarters, became the White capital, and at their last meeting in 1923 the city officials decided to strike a medal commemorating this event. It is designed by Prof. Emil Vikstrom, and the translation of the Latin inscription on the obverse side reads: "In Memory of the Glorious Year 1918 This Medal was Struck by the City of Vasa." The reverse, "A Nation Abased to the Brink of Despair Arose to Protect the Land of Their Ancestors."



The men appearing in the battle scene on the medal were real people. It represents the capture of the city of Vasa from the Russians by the Whites. The Russians were surprised, having lost all discipline in consequence of their Bolshevik theories. The name of the man with the sledgehammer was Oskar Peltokangas. He participated in all actions on the White frontier, falling at the end of the War. The leader of the troops carrying the Finnish lion-standard was Capt. Emil Bruun, who was wounded in a later action and died shortly after, in April, 1918.

The medal measures 59 mm. and is of Parisian execution. Of 500 specimens, only 15 were struck in silver. Specimens in bronze may be had by applying to J. deLagerberg, 240 Midland Ave., East Orange, N. J.

DANISH COINS WRONGLY ATTRIBUTED.

The crown or piaster of 1777 was wrongly attributed to Greenland by Weyl in Fonrobert's catalog, Berlin 1878, and this has since been copied by many dealers and collectors here. Foremost among these is Scott, who illustrates this coin in his Silver and Gold Catalog, 1916, page 160. No coins have ever been struck for or in Greenland, with the exception of a small number of tokens or private issues. The crown of 1777 was struck at the Government mint in Copenhagen at the expense of the Danish-Asiatic Company. This corporation traded on the coasts of India and China and the coin was to be used in much the same way that our Trade Dollar is. As the Spanish piaster was in high esteem in those regions, the design of the crown was an imitation of the piaster. However, the crowns were not of the same standard of fineness and the Chinese refused to take them at face value and they were called in.

They were struck in 1771 and 1777, the first 37 mm. and the later 40 mm. Both are very scarce. On page 164 in Scott's Copper Coin Catalog, 1913, is erroneously listed a coin, 1 sk., 1812, as struck for use in Iceland. The only coins struck for use there were the two, three, and four skillings of 1836, which were also to be used in Denmark and Sleswig-Holstein. Aside from these there have been struck a number of tokens, or private pieces, and recently, since Iceland has become an independent state under the Danish crown, coins of two denominations have been struck for Iceland at the mint in Copenhagen. These coins have been the 10 and 25 aurar of 1921 and 1922, which have been described and illustrated in THE NUMISMATIST.

O. B. CARLSON.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

STONE MOUNTAIN HALF DOLLARS TO BE ISSUED MAY 1.

The mint report for January, 1925, shows that during that month 476,256 half dollars of the Stone Mountain issue were struck, but information from the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association is to the effect that the distribution to the public will not take place until May 1.

Gutzon Borglum, famous sculptor, who is converting Stone Mountain, Georgia, into a gigantic group of sculpture, representing the leaders of the Confederate Army, visited the Philadelphia Mint to witness the striking of the first of the half dollars. With him were the officers of the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association. They included Hollins N. Randolph, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, its president; E. Rivers, the vice-president and business manager, and James A. McCord, the treasurer.

The coins are said to bear portraits of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson mounted on horseback. On the reverse is an eagle poised on top of Stone Mountain, and the words, "Memorial to the Valor of the Soldier of the South."

Advance orders for the coins can be placed with local banks. A statement signed by Joseph A. McCord, treasurer of the association, says: "The association will sell the first million half dollars for \$1 each, and it reserves the right to sell the remainder at a higher price."

FILIPINO MINOR COINAGE BEARS MANILA MINT MARK.

The minor coinage of the Philippine Islands now being struck at the Manila Mint bears a small M as a mint mark. The distinguishing mark is located on the reverse directly under the period between the U of United and the I of the date. The following has been received from Gilbert S. Perez, District Secretary for the Philippine Islands:

"The Philippines Mint has been reopened in order to coin much-needed one and five centavo pieces. I am sending you a centavo recently struck. You will note that the mint mark M appears for the first time on the Philippine coins. Authority has been given to coin only one and five centavo pieces. I am glad to note that our activity has resulted in the placing of a distinctive mint mark on our coins."

THE LIECHTENSTEIN COINAGE.

I regret to state that your correspondent, "H," in the February issue, page 89, is mistaken in saying that the principality of Liechtenstein had no coinage previous to that described and illustrated in the January issue, page 27.

In the catalog of the sale of the stock on hand when Ziesche & Koder, of Leipzig, went out of business, March, 1911, there is described a ducat, dated 1778, as well as a vereinsthaler, dated 1862, Johann II. This latter is also described, page 18, by Schwahlbach (Leipzig, 1883) and illustrated (Plate II, No. 140).

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.

F. D. LANGENHEIM.

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, No. 24.

The title of the latest number of the series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs, issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York, is "The Coinage of Aegina," by Samuel R. Milbank. The monograph traces the history of the coins of Aegina from the earliest known issues in the seventh century B. C. to those of the Roman imperial times, which the author has divided into nine periods. There are illustrations in the text and five double-page plates.

"ROBERTSONS" NOT IN FREY'S NUMISMATIC DICTIONARY.

While we know all about the doubloons, moidores, pistoles, joes and half joes, pesos, pistareens, reals, ecus, and livres, to say nothing of English money, all of which came from abroad, that our ancestors struggled with in financial matters during the days of the Revolution, I find that the name "Robertson" was much in use in New York City during the time of British occupation and was applied to light half joes which had become so plentiful that the Chamber of Commerce was obliged to apply a remedy (about 1780) by passing a resolution that no half joe should pass within the City of New York for more than its real intrinsic value. This effectually put a stop to the fraudulent practice from which almost every person in the province had been a loser.

General Robertson, the English Governor, who was also barrack master in

New York, used to receive the Government half joes to discharge the necessary bargains and contracts made in consequence of his office. The creditors, being in his power, were obliged to take such money as he offered them, so he therefore adopted a method of clipping the half joes and palming them (thus disburdened of their weight) upon his creditors, applying the clippings to his own use. He so successfully managed his department that from a man of slender fortunes, he became a man of a very large estate.

Later all clipped and mutilated Spanish, Portuguese and English gold coins were called "Robertsons."

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

MEDAL OF ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The medal illustrated here comes from J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J., who received it from Col. E. H. Snyder, of the Old Guard of the City of New York. It is of bronze, 2 11-16 inches in diameter, and is over a quarter of an inch thick, struck with a very high edge.



The medal was struck in commemoration of the visit to London in 1896 of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. A return visit of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London was paid to the Boston company in 1903, at which time it was the guest of the Boston company and the Old Guard of New York. The London company dates back to 1537 and the Boston company to 1638. The captain-general and colonel of the London command is his Majesty King George V. The colonel commandant is the R. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, C. V. O., who has been in command since March, 1893. The medal was struck at the instance and expense of Major Woolmer Williams, who was in command at the time of the London visit.

NEW WORK ON CANADIAN COMMUNION TOKENS.

"The Story of the Old-Time Communion Service and Worship, also the Metallic Communion Token of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, 1772-."

Under the above title the Rev. George A. MacLennan, B. A., of Montreal, Que., has written a work of 70 pages that will be of the greatest interest and value to collectors of communion tokens. The interest in these pieces is confined largely to Canada, for their use does not seem to have extended very far this side of the Canadian boundary. But in Canada there are a number of collectors who specialize in these issues along with, and sometimes to the exclusion of, other Canadian tokens.

The work describes at some length the old-time communion service of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the history of the token is treated in detail. This is followed by a catalog of all known metallic issues, which gives the name and location of the congregation, the size and shape of the token, with obverse and reverse inscriptions. It describes about 270 tokens. Four plates illustrate the pieces, with a key numbering. Under the title

"Historical Setting of the Canadian Communion Token," the author gives a brief history of each of the churches in which the tokens were used, with many details of the tokens.

A complete collection of the tokens has been presented to the Presbyterian College of Montreal, and it was from this collection that the catalog was compiled.

In a recent letter received from Dr. MacLennan he says:

"The collection of tokens represented is that of one I presented to the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and which now is on exhibition in the library of McGill University. A few of the tokens are known only in single copies. This explains the photographing of rubbings at the bottom of Plate 4. We were advised to follow the general numbering of McLachlan instead of one entirely new and, in our judgment, better on account of so many numismatists having his book and being familiar with its numbering. Tokens of which he had no knowledge then, but which have since been found, are put in with a subdivision letter, as, for example, No. 30-a. The plates represent half-size.

Dr. MacLennan has presented a copy of the work to the A. N. A. library.

A ZEPPELIN-LOS ANGELES MEDAL.

In addition to the two small medals commemorating the flight over the Atlantic Ocean from Germany of the airship which later was christened the Los Angeles, and which were described in last month's issue, a beautiful bronze medal, measuring 2 5/16 inches, has recently been struck in Germany and is illustrated here.



The obverse bears the bust in profile of Count Zeppelin, the originator of this type of aircraft. The inscription is (translation): "Count Ferdinand v. Zeppelin. July 8, 1838. March 8, 1917." Under right shoulder, "Mu W ST."

The reverse shows Mercury holding the airship in his right hand among the clouds, with waves beneath. Inscription, "Amerikafahrt Des L. Z. 126. Okt. 1924. Dr. Eckener, Kd. u. 25 Mann." On the lower edge, "12. 10. 24. 6. 35 Vorm. — 15. 10. 24. 3. 11. Nm." J. deL.

NEWARK MUSEUM GETS LIVERIGHT COLLECTION OF COINS.

Announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Newark Museum, Newark, N. J., February 10, by Arthur F. Egner, chairman of the executive committee, that Frank I. Liveright, of the firm of L. Bamberger & Co., had given the museum his collection of coins, said to be worth upward of \$75,000, and one of the largest and best known in the country, according to the Newark Star-Eagle. Mr. Liveright is a member of the American Numismatic Association. The new museum building will be open October 1. Mr. Liveright is a member of the board of directors of the museum, as is also Henry C. Hines, a collector of note, also a member of the A. N. A.

BELGIAN MEDAL OF THE WORLD WAR SERIES.

The seventh medal in the World War series (Exercise XIX, 1924) and the first of two issued in 1924 by La Societe les Amis de la Medaille d'Art, at Brussels, was designed by Hipp. LeRoy, entitled "The Offensive of



Flanders and Re-entry of the King into Brussels." The second medal is designed by Armand Bonnetain. (See THE NUMISMATIST, June, 1924, page 405.) J. deL.

STOCKHOLM CITY HALL MEDAL.

A medal was struck upon the completion of the City Hall, Stockholm, Sweden, in 1923, designed by Aron Sandberg. The obverse shows the crest of the city, with the inscription (translation), "In Commemoration of the Completion of the City Hall This Medal was Struck."



The reverse gives an idea of the tower of the building, with symbols on each side. The inscription reads: "Founded 1911. Inaugurated midsummer, 1923. Ragnar Ostberg, Architect." The medal is struck in bronze and measures 2 3/16 inches in diameter. J. deL.

THE MOTTO ON THE NEW GERMAN COINS.

The motto that is to go on the new German two and five mark pieces is causing dissensions in German official circles, it is reported, and until this point is settled the minting of the coins will be suspended. The Republicans are said to want "Unity, Justice and Freedom," while the Monarchists are holding out for the old Imperial motto, corresponding to our "In God We Trust."

LIFE INSURANCE CO. "NORDSTJERNAN" JUBILEE MEDAL.

The obverse shows a mother caring for her child. The inscription reads (translation): "Prudent Consideration Protects Poverty." In exergue, "Hj. Ten," for Miss Hjordis Tengbom, the designer.



The reverse shows a water bird providing for its offspring. The symbolism is that it is a law of nature to try to provide for her progeny. The medal is struck in bronze, and the illustration is actual size. J. deL.

A VERY FRANK ADVERTISEMENT.

In Gaines' New York Mercury, April 14, 1777, published during British occupation, is the following advertisement:

"Persons going into other colonies may be supplied with any number of counterfeited Congress notes for the price of the paper per ream. They are so neatly and exactly executed there is no risk in getting them off, being almost impossible to discover that they are not genuine. This has been proven by bills to a very large amount which have already been successfully circulated. Inquire of Q. E. D. at the Coffee House from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. during the present month."

This curious mode of warfare by the English involved the printing of vast quantities. H. R. D.

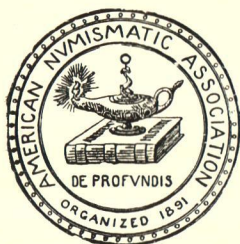
POLAND HAS MORE COIN TROUBLES.

Press dispatches recently from Poland have carried the information that the new coinage for that country, said to have been struck in the United States, England and France, was so brittle that the coins could be broken with the fingers.

Now it has other troubles. It is reported that some one in authority conceived the idea of having some 500 two-zloty pieces struck in France with an upset reverse and selling these to collectors as a "variety" at several times the face value. Joy was turned to chagrin, however, when the first lot of coins arrived from the United States and it was found that 2,000,000 of them had inadvertently been struck with upset reverses.

"COMMON CHINESE COINS."

To the average collector the coins of China are difficult to attribute unless he has some knowledge of the Chinese language. "Common Chinese Coins," by John G. Watson, a pamphlet of 26 pages, will be a big help in attributing such a collection. This pamphlet is reprinted from the Numismatic Circular, 1924. It traces the history of the copper or brass cash from B. C. 255 down to very recent times, and there are many illustrations in the text. A chart is included, giving a chronological list of dynasties, emperors and periods of the coins described.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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STORENSEN, M.—**Iowa**—1030 N. 17th St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
SNOW, JOHN H.—**Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas**—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
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ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 1, 1925.

- 2797 Peter P. Shelby, R. F. D., Fenton, Mich.
 2798 Edward Kurtz, Atlantic Hotel, Berlin, Md.
 2799 Jose Augusto de Magalhaes Bastos, 3 Rua Santo Antonio, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 2800 Chickering Nelson, 315 Cherry Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.
 2801 Franklin C. Condon, Jr., 17 Van Buren Street, Baldwin, N. Y.
 2802 Charles A. Grinnell, 1486 North Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
 2803 Irl W. Gordon, Alexandria, Ind.
 2804 Dr. Jasper L. Robertson, 133 Church Street, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
 2805 Walter Lewis, 86 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 2806 Etienne Bourgey, 7 Rue Drouet, Paris, France.
 2807 Cecil F. Lee, 1229 East Adams Street, Phoenix, Ariz.
 2808 Melvin F. Brooks, P. O. Box 577, Santa Rosa, Cal.
 2809 R. G. Mateer, 16 Oak Street, Westfield, N. Y.
 2810 George F. Hambidge, 449 Main Street, Danbury, Conn.
 2811 Ralph Goldstone, 751 East 163rd Street, New York, N. Y.
 2812 Walter B. Mattner, 906 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 2813 Sam Graft, 18 Garfield Avenue, Middletown, Ohio.
 2814 E. Titus Black, Scio, N. Y.
 2815 F. C. Parker, 102 Thirteenth Avenue, New Brighton, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 15, 1925. If no objections are received prior to April 1, 1925, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the April issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| Dr. Morris Gerstl (Dutch coins only), | Thomas W. Voetter |
| P. O. Box 74, Curacao, West Indies | Julius Gutttag |
| Alexis P. Mengelle, | Norman Shultz |
| 611 North Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs, Col. | Moritz Wormser |
| Gustaf Cavalli (Swedish copper coins), | Miss Berta Holmberg |
| Skovde, Sweden | Moritz Wormser |
| W. R. Wilson (United States coins), | Julius Gutttag |
| 39 Thurman Avenue, Columbus, Ohio | Moritz Wormser |
| A. L. Reed, | Nelson T. Thorson |
| 2320 North 56th Street, Omaha, Nebr. | L. A. Clark |
| R. E. Wolf (General), | Harry H. Yawger |
| 316 Chestnut Street, Indiana, Pa. | Harry T. Wilson |
| M. H. Jackson (United States coins only), | Elmer Lawless |
| 4652 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill. | Harry T. Wilson |
| A. B. Bartoszewicz (Polish, Russian, Lithuanian coins), | Harley L. Freeman |
| 3354 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio | Harry T. Wilson |
| Charles C. Rood (Russian Platinum, Japanese, U. S. Gold), | Farran Zerbe |
| 5931 St. Antoine Street, Detroit, Mich. | Edward A. Hoare |
| Omaha Public Library (Byron Reed Collection), | Nelson T. Thorson |
| Harney and 19th Street, Omaha, Neb. | L. A. Clark |
| Harry Rogers (General), | Nelson T. Thorson |
| 8511 North 29th Street, Omaha, Neb. | L. A. Clark |
| Everett L. Granville (General), | Elery Fleming |
| 53 Applegate Circle, Fitchburg, Mass. | Harry T. Wilson |
| Jake Martin (United States coins), | Julius Gutttag |
| P. O. Box 162, Duluth, Minn. | Mrs. Blanche Gutttag |
| Michael Serdy (United States coins), | Julius Gutttag |
| 546 Tammany Way, Homestead, Pa. | F. A. Livingston |
| E. M. Fitch (U. S. coins, specialty Dimes), | Harry T. Wilson |
| 142 North 11th Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz. | Moritz Wormser |

Elmer R. Bondley (U. S. Cents and Com. Half Dollars), R. V. Browinski
385 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio W. P. Kimble

As a matter of record I report the death on January 14, 1925, of our member, Mr. James L. Barkuloo, S-176 Chestnut Street, Spokane, Wash. The obituary notice appeared in the February issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

HAVE YOU RENEWED A. N. A. MEMBERSHIP FOR 1925?

General Secretary Wilson reports that A. N. A. renewals for 1925 have been exceptionally prompt. The bulk of the entire membership sent in renewals during December and January, and those received to the middle of February were also gratifying. But it is essential that those who have not yet attended to this matter should do so at once, in order that the booklet containing a list of members, the constitution and by-laws, the contents of the A. N. A. library, etc., can be placed in the hands of the printer. The booklet will contain only the names and addresses of those members who have been renewed for 1925 at the time the booklet goes to press.

General Secretary Wilson also requests that the membership data blank sent out with bills for renewals be filled out promptly and returned to him, particularly if there has been a recent change of address.

In notifying the General Secretary of a change of address at any time, members will confer a favor if they will state whether or not they want the change of address to include the mailing of THE NUMISMATIST. Some members want the magazine to go to their home address and other mail to their business address. The address on the mailing list of the magazine is not changed unless instructions are given to that effect.

CHANGES IN DETROIT CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, Secretary of the Detroit Coin Club, announces that a few slight changes have been made in the A. N. A. Convention program announced in last month's issue.

For Saturday evening a reception was announced. This has been changed to a smoker.

For Sunday, no feature had been arranged in the original program. Arrangements have now been made to have the exhibit open to the public on that day.

For Monday, the original announcement was a boat ride to Bob-Lo. This will be a river ride to Bo-Lo Island, at the mouth of Lake Erie, at which time the official photograph will be taken.

The announcement is also made that Mr. Farran Zerbe will have on exhibition at the convention his collection of coins, paper money, etc., numbering about 30,000 pieces.

The convention will be held in Detroit, August 21 to 27.

Obituary.

FRED JOY.

Fred Joy, of Winchester, Mass., died suddenly on November 3, 1924. He had been a member of the A. N. A. for many years. At the Chicago Convention in 1920 he was elected Second Vice-President, and at the Boston Convention in 1921 he was elected First Vice-President and served for one year. He had attended several A. N. A. conventions.

Mr. Joy was born in Winchester, Mass., July 8, 1859. He graduated from Harvard College, and since that time had practiced law in Boston. He had been a collector for about 35 years, and was interested chiefly in United States coins and fractional currency, of which he had a large collection.

Coin Week Activities.

As this issue of the magazine goes to press our members and associated clubs are in the midst of our various Coin Week activities and observances. A full report on the subject will, therefore, have to be delayed until the April issue. However, a preliminary report supplementing activities whose plans were reported in the February issue, includes the following:

DETROIT, MICH.—Detroit Coin Club holding exhibits.

DENVER, COL.—Exhibition in charge of Godfrey Schirmer at the American National Bank, cooperated in by Ernest Cerny and others.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Exhibition held by Julius Gutttag at New Rochelle Public Library.

LEXINGTON, NEB.—Exhibit by A. G. Parker at Farmers State Bank.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Exhibit at Union Trust Company, Main Office, by J. H. Rottner.

SWANSEA, MASS.—Exhibition by Elmer Sears at Chamber of Commerce.

OMAHA, NEB.—Display at Public Library. Special publicity activities by Nelson T. Thorson.

BANGOR, MAINE—W. B. Gould to have three exhibits in store show windows.

ORONTO, MAINE—A window display of paper money by E. F. Hitchings.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y.—F. C. Pelton holding exhibit of foreign silver at Mt. Kisco National Bank.

JACKSON, MICH.—Wilfred J. Clapp holding exhibit at Jackson State Savings Bank.

FREEPORT, ILL.—M. H. Bolender holding exhibit here.

LEWISBURG, OHIO—Exhibitions in charge of Waldo Moore at Knapke's Photo Galleries, Moore's Music Shop and the Peoples' Banking Company.

LEE, MASS.—Carl Wurtzbach gave numismatic lecture before Men's Club at St. Stephen's Church. Also exhibiting at Y. M. C. A. in connection with Springfield Coin Club, at Springfield, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Special loan exhibition at National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, by B. M. Comerford and L. McCormick-Goodhart.

EL PASO, TEXAS—Exhibition by L. W. Hoffecker in bank. Also publicity in daily press.

DAVENPORT, IOWA—Exhibitions by Charles Markus and others.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Exhibition at Grand Rapids National Bank by Farran Zerbe.

A detailed report will be contained in the April issue, after all activities have been reported. In the meantime, the President wishes to congratulate all members and clubs of the A. N. A. upon the fine showing our Association is apparently making with its numerous Coin Week activities throughout our country and Canada. At this time, however, the President wishes to extend personally, and in behalf of the Association, sincerest thanks to all the officers, members and clubs who, by their cooperation, loyalty, enthusiasm and sacrifice of their personal time, have helped to make the present Coin Week a success and who have taken active part in one form or another in its observance. It has been most gratifying to see how our Association is capable of performing team work, and it goes without saying that if the officers had not had the cooperation of our entire membership the good showing accomplished could never have been achieved.

A word of thanks is also due to the many outside organizations, especially the press and the broadcasting concerns who have put their facilities at the disposal of our Association, who have greatly helped in securing for us numismatic publicity.

Many thanks and best wishes all around for what has been achieved.

MORITZ WORMSER, President.

THESE HAVE COMPLETE SETS OF THE NUMISMATIST.

In addition to those mentioned last month as having complete sets of THE NUMISMATIST from Vol. I, No. 1 to date, the following should be included:

5—William C. Stone, 21 Princeton St., Springfield, Mass.

6—Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES AT MEHL'S AUCTION SALE, DECEMBER 9, 1924.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the Malmgren collection of Swedish coins and other properties by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, December 9, 1924:

3.	Sweden, ducat, 1777, Gustav III. Ex. fine	\$ 16.25
16.	do, crown, 1544, Gustav Ericson. Fine	15.75
17.	do, mark, 1560, Gustav I. Ex. fine	10.50
21.	do, crown, 1561, Eric XIV. Fine	22.25
28.	do, crown, 1573, John III. V. G.	10.50
36.	do, crown or 4 marks, 1604, Carl IX. Fine	11.50
43.	do, broad crown, 1615, Gustavus II Adolphus. V. G.	9.25
52.	do, crown, 1632, Gustavus II Adolphus. V. F.	8.40
57.	do, crown, 1639, Christina. Fine	8.40
65.	do, crown, 1642, Christina. Ex. F.	13.75
66.	do, crown, 1646, Christina. Ex. fine	10.50
80.	do, crown or 8 marks, 1672, Charles XI. Ex. F.	16.25
98.	do, crown, 1707, Charles XII. Fine	10.50
101.	do, 8 mark, 1698, Charles XII. Fine	16.50
102.	do, 8 mark, 1709. V. F.	12.75
115.	do, crown, 1719, Ulrica Eleonora. V. Fine	16.50
116.	do, 4 mark, 1720, Ulrica Eleonora. Fine	28.50
127.	do, regency crown, 1731, Frederick I. V. fine	15.75
145.	do, plate money, half daler, 1752. Adolph Frederick. Fine.	7.75
172.	do, rigsdaler, 1815, Charles XIII. Ex. fine	8.25
248.	United States \$10, 1795. About fine	45.00
252.	Half eagle, 1789. V. G.	18.25
271.	Quarter eagle, 1798. Strictly fine	70.00
272.	Quarter eagle, 1807. V. F.	17.25
313.	\$5, 1849, Norris, Griegg & Norris. Ex. F.	29.50
316.	\$10, 1860, Clark, Gruber & Co., Pike's Peak. Fine	45.00
317.	\$2.50, 1860, Clark & Co. Unc.	18.75
319.	\$5, 1849, Mormon, Bishop's hat. Fine	22.50
320.	\$2.50, Georgia, Bechtler, Rutherford. Unc.	27.50
321.	\$5, Carolina, C. Bechtler at Rutherford. Ex. fine	15.00
322.	\$1, Bechtler, Rutherford. Good	5.25
332.	Macedonia, gold stater, Philip II. V. F.	31.00
333.	Alexander, gold stater. Unc.	31.00
334.	England, broad sovereign, Elizabeth. Fine	18.50
376.	United States, dollar, 1836, C. Gobrecht on base	16.00
410.	Cent, 1793, chain, AMERICA. V. G.	10.10
418.	Massachusetts, Pine Tree shilling, 1652. V. G.	15.75
474.	The Numismatist, 1900 to 1923, 22 complete volumes	44.00
483.	England, penny, Harold I, 1035-1040. Fine	5.25
578.	Roman denarius, Antony and Cleopatra. Good	5.25
607.	Cent, 1793, chain, Crosby 3-C. V. G.	8.25
608.	Cent, 1793, wreath, Crosby 11-J. Very good	7.00
620.	Cent, 1817, 15 stars. Ex. fine	5.25
629.	Cent, 1829. Unc.	6.30
646.	New York Excelsior cent, 1787. Good, but plugged	10.50
672.	Judea, half shekel, year 2. V. fair	10.50
723.	Syracuse, B. C. 344-317, 50 litra, electrum. V. G.	12.00
728.	Colorado, Leshar dollar, 1901, No. 645, Boyd Park. Unc...	13.00
737.	Immunis Columbia cent, 1787. About good	5.25
811.	Cent, 1799, perfect date. V. fair	10.50
914.	U. S. encased postage stamp, three 3-cent stamps	4.20
938.	California, \$50, 1851, Augustus Humbert. Fine	155.00
941.	U. S. Assay \$20, 1863. V. Fine	28.00
942.	\$10, Moffat & Co., 1852, 264 GRS. V. G.	55.00
947.	\$5, 1849, Norris, Griegg & Norris. V. G.	35.00
950.	Colorado, \$10, 1860, Clark, Gruber & Co., Pike's Peak. V. F.	50.00
952.	\$2.50, 1860, Clark & Co. Unc.	15.00
956.	Carolina, \$5, C. Bechtler at Rutherford. Fine	15.00
958.	Georgia, \$5, C. Bechtler at Rutherford. Fine	32.75
962.	U. S. \$10, 1795. Fine	55.00
965.	\$10, 1873. Fine	21.00

969.	\$10, 1907, St. Gaudens, periods after words	55.00
970.	\$5, 1795. Ex. fine	55.00
971.	\$5, 1795. Fine	35.00
979.	\$5, 1834, new type, crosslet 4. V. good	31.50
980.	\$5, 1834, old type. V. good	42.00
996.	\$3, 1854, D mint. V. fine	38.00
997.	\$3, 1858. Brilliant proof	68.00
999.	\$3, 1873. Very fine	46.00
1012.	\$1, 1854, gold, S mint. About Unc.	17.00
1025.	\$1, 1864, gold. V. fine	12.00
1031.	\$1, 1880, gold. Brilliant proof	9.40
1049.	Persia, gold daric of Darius III. Fine	23.25
1071.	U. S., dollar, 1836, C. Gobrecht below base	155.00
1072.	Dollar, 1838. Brilliant proof	315.00
1089.	Dollar, 1858. Brilliant proof	27.50
1105.	Dollar, 1872, CC mint. Fine	10.50
1111.	Half dollar, 1794. About fine	10.50
1192.	Half dollar, 1846, 6 over horizontal 6. V. G.	6.85
1200.	Half dollar, 1852. Unc.	12.00
1239.	Half dollar, 1861, Confederate restrike	12.50
1240.	Quarter dollar, 1796. Unc.	24.50
1243.	Quarter dollar, 1805. Unc.	8.40
1274.	Quarter dollar, 1853, rays and arrows. Brilliant proof	15.75
1276.	Quarter Dollar, 1853, without rays and arrows. Unc.	13.50
1298.	Dime, 1796. Unc.	11.00
1300.	Dime, 1797, 13 stars. Good	5.25
1306.	Dime, 1804. Very good	15.00
1319.	Fugio cent, 1787, struck in silver. Ex. fine	14.75
1323.	Immunis Columbia cent, 1787. Fine	10.00

A TOKEN COMMEMORATING THE TASMANIAN SHILLING.

Through President Wormser, Mr. Alfred Chitty, of Melbourne, Australia, a member of the A. N. A., donates to the Association's collection one of the tokens recently issued by him, which is illustrated here. It was struck in 1923.



The tokens were issued to commemorate the centenary of the issue of the MacIntosh and Degraives Tasmanian shilling token of 1823, which is said to be the rarest Australian coin. Mr. Chitty's initials, "A. C.," appear on the obverse under the kangaroo, as well as "S. & S.," for Stokes & Son, an old firm of medallists of Melbourne. The token is in silver and only 50 pieces were struck.

MR. THORSON BOOSTS COIN WEEK IN OMAHA.

For Coin Week, Nelson T. Thorson, of Omaha, Neb., District Secretary of the A. N. A., sent out advertising matter announcing that the Byron Reed collection of coins, medals, books, autographs and early Omaha documents would be open to the public at the Omaha Public Library the week of February 15 to 21. The advertising was accompanied by a fac-simile of the \$100 Virginia Treasury note of Oct. 15, 1862.

American Numismatic Society.

PROCEEDINGS OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at the Museum of the Society on January 10th, 1925. President Newell taking the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was, on motion, omitted.

Address of the President.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the American Numismatic Society:

The year just past has, numismatically speaking, not been one of intense excitement in our immediate circles. Your Society has proceeded quietly along lines already set down and has striven to accomplish, with the inadequate means at its disposal, the aims and objects for which it was founded.

The most permanent achievement for 1924 has been, perhaps, the continued publication of the now world-known series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs. I somewhat regret the fact that we have this past year published not a single study in the American field—a field which is of supreme importance to the majority of our members. It is not a case of omission, but because no papers, suitable or otherwise, have been offered to our Publication Committee. I would like particularly to call this fact to your attention. Classic students are conspicuous by their indefatigable activity, but it would also be desirable to hear from those interested in other fields.

Although it has still some time to run, I would like to mention as the great event of 1924 the remarkable exhibition of medals by contemporary European artists, which you here see displayed. With the sole exception of our previous exhibition of 1910, the like has never before been seen on this side of the Atlantic and is the outstanding artistic event of the season. Only here is it possible to study the art of the medal as it is practiced in Europe today. The exhibition is an inspiration to all who see it. It was a pleasure and a repayment for the trouble, time, and money spent in gathering together the material, to receive such unstinted praise for what has been accomplished from those who know—namely, such members of the National Sculpture Society as we had the pleasure of entertaining recently in our building. On behalf of the Society I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Committee on Foreign Medals and the members of our own staff, who, for over a year, and in particular during the months preceding the opening, labored so faithfully and unremittingly to bring together and arrange this truly exceptional gathering of modern medallist art. Before leaving the subject I also take this opportunity of publicly thanking, on behalf of the Society, those foreign medallists, governments, or companies who have so generously indicated their desire of presenting all or a portion of their exhibits to the Society's collection. It seems to me that the least we can do is ourselves to appreciate so unique an opportunity by making it possible for the Society to purchase a carefully made selection. A few of our members have already indicated their desire to help. In this connection I should like to remind the members that not the least valuable portion of the Society's collections—and one that could hardly be duplicated again today—is the selection of the finest medals which was secured from the similar exhibition of fifteen years ago.

So much for the year just past. The matters engrossing the attention of your Council and staff, today, are the plans for the immediate future.

In the past we have often had occasion to dwell with pride on the Society's phenomenal growth in numismatic collections, books, and in scholarly activities of every kind. We have done well to be proud, but this very growth now places us in a difficult and perplexing situation. All of you who have occasion to use, or even merely to visit, the library, for instance, have seen how desperately cramped for room we now are in that department. Bursting its bounds, a veritable avalanche of books has flowed through the library doors, covering both sides of the entrance to the very ceiling, has continued on its way into the gallery, swamping case after case, and is actually threatening to engulf Mr. Reilly in his corner and Mr. Wood in the opposite corner, where the latter has attempted, in vain, to seek refuge from a similar

state of affairs in his department. Many hundreds of volumes have now had to be placed in the already overcrowded basement, where, to all intents and purposes, they are useless. In the Curator's department, our rapidly growing collections are forcing their way out into the gallery. We cannot prevent people, both here and abroad, from printing more numismatic works; and we certainly do not wish—nor can we—restrain our own members from adding largely to our numismatic collections! In fact, our policy always has been and always will be to add as much as possible to these collections.

You all know how, for some years past, exhibition space has had to be confined to the main floor, which in itself is quite inadequate for all we wish to (and should) display. In the present case, of the 1500 medals received for the exhibition we have found room for only about two-thirds! The remainder constitute a dead loss to ourselves and to the public—a most unfortunate state of affairs.

The steadily growing numbers of scientifically inclined students and visitors to our collections and library is most gratifying. Our building is now more nearly resembling the coin departments of the British Museum, of Paris or of Berlin, where not a day passes but one can find several serious students hard at work. If we are to uphold our name as a scientific institution anxious to further important researches in archaeology, history, and numismatics, we must improve and increase our facilities. In particular, we must have more room to carry on such work.

For many years it has been the policy of the Society to encourage its members to place their collections in our building for their own convenience as well as for the profit of scientific studies. Similarly, loan collections from other institutions have been solicited. In this way the Society has secured the inestimable advantage of having available for study and exhibition the finest collection of Chinese coins in the world, the great Durkee collection of Mohammedan coins, two not negligible collections of Greek and Roman coins, a portion of the interesting American collection of the New York Historical Society, and others. Words cannot adequately describe the actual present advantages derived from such a policy, and the yet greater future advantages may readily be deduced. But facilities for continuing this policy have now come to an end. If we are to continue, we must have more room. We ought to have suitable quarters to offer to such of our members who might wish, for safety or convenience sake, to place their collections here, either temporarily or permanently. Such quarters should have room for a cabinet, a desk or table, chairs and a bookcase or shelf. The same is true for serious students who should be encouraged to come here for a period of work, where similar facilities, and, above all, undisturbed quiet, could be offered them. As it is, not even elbow room is available, whether in the library or in the galleries. Here such students are subject to constant interruption both by visitors or by those merely desiring to pass from one room to another. To these salient needs I can add many others. I could dwell with equal length and truthfulness upon the crying need for more office space to carry on the mere routine business of the Society, for more suitable storage space, for a much-needed laboratory intended for the cleaning and repair of coins, for making casts, impressions, photographs, printing labels—in fact, for the hundred and one activities of a serious numismatic institution such as we all would like to think of ours as being. In short we need a new building! And for this available ground space was placed at our disposal many years ago by our ever-generous and far-sighted patron, Mr. Huntington. It is only due him, for his foresight and abiding faith in our usefulness and predestined growth, that funds for erecting the desperately needed addition to our building be raised by the Society. The time seems certainly to have come to do this. Inseparably connected with such a project is another aspect of our affairs.

In private life there is not one of us but has become painfully aware of the great advance in living costs since the war. To an institution such as ours this is a very serious matter. Whereas an individual can equalize matters by increased returns from his business, this is not the case with a Society. For the Society depends upon the fixed income from its bonds, and to a lesser extent upon membership dues which cannot safely be increased beyond a certain limit. Whereas before the war our income was amply sufficient to cover all ordinary needs, this is far from being the case today.

Five years ago, seeking to gain time until matters should have improved (as we fondly hoped they would), or, failing this, for making a concerted attempt to increase our endowment, an appeal was made to some of the Society's loyal friends, and a "Five-Year Fund" was raised. This was to see us over the "rough spot." Unfortunately, the "rough spot" has yearly become rougher, and, worse yet, the time have not been propitious for making a real appeal with any chance of even a moderate success. 1925 will see the end of the five-year respite, and at the same time conditions seem to be growing more favorable for bettering our situation. In the meanwhile, the officers and staff have done everything possible to cut down all but the most absolutely necessary running expenses. Among other measures, two of our valuable assistants have had to be dispensed with, until now the Society is right down to bed rock. To some this may seem a desirable situation. Actually, however, it is most uneconomical and short-sighted. Both our Curator and Librarian have a large portion of their valuable time taken up in attending to little matters which any ordinary assistant could do equally well. This means that many far more important things (which only they are competent to handle and for which, in fact, the Society has expressly secured their services) have been left undone. In other words, instead of being able to work for the advancement of scientific numismatic knowledge, for the improvement of our collections and exhibitions, and for the increase of our educational work, they can only accomplish the usual routine work of any ordinary office. And these men the Society expect to be the leading numismatic experts on this side of the Atlantic, the equal of any abroad, to produce numismatic studies and research work the best and most thorough of their kind, to carry on the laborious work of editing a learned publication, attend courteously to visitors of every description, and at the same time to keep the Society and its collections in the forefront of numismatics in America and the world. Gentlemen, without funds for the adequate assistants, upkeep, etc., this simply cannot be done and must not be expected by the members of the Society. I have before had occasion to draw an illuminating comparison between conditions here and those obtaining in similar institutions abroad. For instance, the coin department of the British Museum, with fewer annual accessions than ours, with collections now not so very much greater than ours, but already arranged and catalogued, and with none of the cares of a large membership upon its hands, yet employs no less than five principal assistants and two lesser ones. And it is to be remembered that all stenographical work, supplies, cleaning and castings, etc., are furnished by the British Museum as a whole. As the same is true of Paris, Berlin and Vienna, you may judge for yourselves what we are expecting two men to do and with what inadequate means.

By the close of 1924, your Council had taken the situation under serious consideration. At the suggestion and with the help of one of our members, Mr. F. P. Merritt, a plan was outlined for the raising of a comparatively large fund, sufficient not only to build the new wing to our building but also to increase our present endowment so as to care for all immediate needs, together with the increased expenses when the new wing will have been completed. Following the instruction of the Council, your President has appointed a committee of five members to draw up and submit the preliminary plans. These have not yet been completed but it is expected soon to have them ready. Therefore, as the full details have not been finally decided upon, I cannot further discuss the matter; but the Society as a whole should know that the Council feels that the time has come for the undertaking of a serious effort, not only to secure a new wing to our building but especially to obtain the absolutely necessary funds if we hope to continue and increase the usefulness of our Society. You may rest assured that everything in our power will be done to make a success of the effort, and your President and your Council feel certain that they will receive the hearty support and cooperation of every member of the American Numismatic Society.

EDWARD T. NEWELL, President.

Report of the Secretary.

The reports of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Medals, and the Curator, will give complete information regarding the outstanding activity of our Museum for the year—the Exhibition of Foreign Medals. You

may be interested to know that the attendance to date has reached the total of 1440. This contrasts favorably with the record for the year—7,760. It is significant that there was a considerably increased attendance during the months of February, March and April, probably to be attributed to the interest aroused by Coin Week.

Aside, however, from the indication which may be had from these statements, there has been a very noticeable increase in the number of serious students making use of our Museum's possibilities, especially among archaeologists and historians. Quite another phase of our value is expressed in a letter received from the President of the National Sculpture Society in connection with the Exhibition of Foreign Medals. It is addressed to Mr. Langdon as Chairman of the Foreign Medals Committee, who permits me to read it.

"The National Sculpture Society wishes to thank you and the other members of the Numismatic Society for the opportunity given the sculptors of New York to examine such a complete and beautiful collection of foreign medals. It is particularly interesting to medallists, as it shows so distinctly the trend which the art of the medal is taking at present. It is curious to see how one country goes backward, while another comes decidedly forward.

"It is also very interesting to note the dimensions of the models from which the dies are made and to realize that some of the most beautiful of the medals are executed in the size at which they are shown. The quality and colors of the patinas lends much beauty to the work. This is a side of the art which in America we have greatly overlooked.

"It is extremely helpful to all of us and a real inspiration to further our own art of the medal. And again I wish to thank the Numismatic Society for its initiative, and for its very arduous labors in connection with obtaining this most beautiful exhibition.

(Signed) J. E. Fraser."

There have been two special meetings during the year—that of November 13 in connection with the opening of the Medal Exhibition, and an evening meeting on December 17th arranged especially for the members of the National Sculpture Society.

We have received from Mr. A. R. Frey a letter stating that he wishes to present to the Society the remaining numbered copies, reserved for his use, of his "Dictionary of Numismatic Names," printed as Volume 50 of the American Journal of Numismatics. This gift is much appreciated, because the proceeds from the sale of these copies will ultimately benefit the Library Fund, of which Mr. Frey has always been a warm friend.

The decrease in our membership through death has been unusually heavy this year. In addition to those mentioned at the November meeting, the following have been reported since then:

George Merryweather, Life Fellow, elected 1880.

Prof. Henry A. Todd, Life Fellow, elected 1906.

Charles E. Milmine, Associate since 1918.

E. E. Wright, Associate since 1913.

Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, Associate since 1918.

Fred Joy, Associate since 1918.

Herbert F. Soverel, Associate since 1923.

A tabulation of the membership is appended.

Honorary Fellows	25
Corresponding Members	44
Fellows (Life 99; Annual 41)	140
Associates (Life 29; Annual 358)	387

596

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

Report of the Curator.

The Exhibition illustrating the history of coinage, which was opened in November, 1923, was terminated on October 6, 1924, and the present exhibition of foreign medallic work by contemporary artists was opened on November 10th. There are on view about 1300 medals, representing 197 artists from 15 European countries. Although nearly all of the medals

may be purchased, the Society, on account of its limited funds, has been able to buy but few. At the last Annual Meeting \$170.00 for the purchase of medals was contributed by seven members; and three members have purchased for the Society a medal each as a Christmas gift. Further details will be given in the report of the Chairman of the Foreign Medals Committee.

1924 has proved an average year in accessions; there is nothing of outstanding or unusual importance to report. The more noteworthy donations have been 63 decorations, chiefly Russian, picked up from refugees in Constantinople and presented to us by Mr. Foster Stearns of Boston; a number of rare Chinese Republican coins, from Mr. A. M. Tracey Woodward; a complete set of the Cuban coinage, from Mr. Charles F. Rand; 129 coins from the Eno Collections, from Columbia University; 74 medals and coins from Finland (comprising a large part of the Finnish exhibit), from various artists and organizations, chiefly from Miss Gerda Qvist and Mr. H. J. Bostrom. Mr. Henri du Bois, President of the French medal engravers, has generously presented his whole exhibit to the Society. The Swedish and Dutch firm of medallists, contributing to the displays of their respective countries, have donated a number of their medals to our Museum. The Royal Mint, London, struck specially a number of official medals in bronze for our Cabinet. Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein, as usual, kept us well supplied with current German money, especially of the high values before the recent renten and gold marks were established. From Mr. Moritz Wormser we have received a collection of about 600 pieces of Austrian paper money, and from Mr. Elliott Smith about 250 pieces of German War Prison Camps paper money. These, besides the few we already had, added to a recent accession of about 3000 German and Austrian notes, make our collection now fairly representative. We should welcome, however, any further gifts, especially from countries not mentioned above.

No notice was sent out in December last with regard to Christmas gifts; nevertheless, eleven members bore the Society in mind, some of whom, as stated above, kindly purchased medals from the present exhibition, the chief gifts being 9 very rare French decorations of the higher grades from Mr. Gillingham and 22 Persian gold coins from Mr. Newell.

It is interesting to note with regard to donations to the Cabinet versus purchases, that the average ratio in recent years is 86% donations and 14% purchases, showing how dependent the Society is on the generosity of its members and the public in building up its Cabinet.

The accessions to the Cabinet during the year 1924 are as follows:

Accessions since the November Meeting:

425 coins and tokens; 123 medals and decorations; 3851 pieces of paper money. Total, 4399.

Accessions covering the whole year, 1924:

2048 coins and tokens; 483 medals and decorations; 4191 pieces of paper money; 2 encased postage stamps; 13 money weights; 1 money scales; 1 coin die; 10 impressions of coins, making a total of 6,749 pieces, from 137 donors.

The donors are listed as follows:

Justin E. Abbott.
N. Abram.
Edward D. Adams.
Herbert Adams.
C. R. Bangs.
Ebenezer Beesley.
Bauman L. Belden.
Theodore Beume.
Gutzon Borglum.
H. J. Bostrom.
Agnes Baldwin Brett.
Henri Du Bois.
Vincent A. Carroll.
Henry Chapman.
William H. Cox.
Hon. Luigi Cusivalo.
Vartan Dervishian.
Henry Dropsey.
Robert J. Eidlitz.
Thomas L. Elder.
G. Empedocles.
Louisa Eyre.

Col. de Witt Clinton
Falls.
William B. Osgood
Field.
Albert Gallatin.
John W. Garrett.
Harold E. Gillingham.
Bernard Gonick.
John Gordon.
Henry A. Greene.
Julius Guttag.
Miss S. K. Hall.
Mrs. Irving Halsted
Julio Hardy.
William O. Hart.
Edward de Hedenberg.
Charles L. Hinton.
F. W. Hodge.
Charles B. Hoyt.
Wilbur P. Hunter.
Archer M. Huntington.
Prof. A. V. Williams
Jackson.

A. C. Judd.
F. P. Keppel.
Adolph Klein.
Rudolph Kohler.
Dr. George F. Kunz.
William C. Langdon.
Hon. Hans Leoke.
John F. LeBlanc.
J. P. Legastelois.
H. C. Lewis.
Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
Frank I. Liveright.
Frederick Roy Martin.
Ferriss Powell Merritt.
Kirkor Minassian.
Abbot Low Moffat.
John Mulholland.
John Munsterhjelm.
Miss Lucy F. Nelson.
Edward T. Newell.
Howard R. Newcomb.
Sydney P. Noe.

Gilbert S. Perez.	Andre Salles.	M. O. Thien.
William R. Powell.	Charles N. Schmall.	S. Trifone.
W. Carter Preston.	J. Schulman.	Mrs. L. V. Turnbull.
M. s. James H. Quinlan.	Lennart Segenstrahle.	Ernest Tyrman.
Gerda Qvist.	Elliott Smith.	Ernst A. Weber.
Charles F. Rand.	F. Sumner Smith.	F. Weber.
Ulysses A. Ricci.	Miss May Mott Smith.	Howland Wood.
Petrus Rimsa.	R. S. Smith.	A. M. Tracey Woodward.
Morris Rosenkrantz.	Foster Stearns.	Moritz Wormser.
N. P. Ruditsky.	Mary Swindler.	John M. Wulffing.
C. B. Rush.	Dr. Aurel Tatia.	Arthur C. Wyman.
Dr. Ruzska.	Sir Richard Temple.	Konstanty Zmigródski.
Adjutant General, State of New York.	G. A. Selachius, Ltd.	
Federation of French War Veterans of	Finnish Scientific Society.	
the Great War, Inc.	Musical Institute of Finland.	
Veterans of Foreign Wars.	Joan of Arc Statue Committee.	
United American War Veterans.	Columbia University.	
80 Division Veteran Association.	Bank of Charleston.	
79 Division Veteran Association.	C. C. Sporrang & Co.	
78 Division Veteran Association.	Seth Thomas Clock Co.	
Society First Division, A. E. F.	The Government of Finland.	
United Veterans of the Republic.	Finnish Agricultural Association.	
Blaauwhoedenvveen-Vriesseveen, Ld.	University of Helsingfors.	
Finnish Wood Pulp Union.	Volunteer Civil Guard of Finland.	
Medallic Art Company.	Government of Japan, Bureau of Deco-	
Groupe Americaine de la Soc. des Ar-	rations.	
chitectes Diplomes par le Gouverne-	Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.	
ment Francais.	Illinois Watch Company.	
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.	Whitehead & Hoag Company.	
Sons of the Revolution of Massachu-	Society of Economic Geologists.	
setts.	New York Numismatic Club.	
Artists Society of Finland.	Edelmetaal Bedrijven.	
Finnish University of Turku.	The Royal Mint, London.	

HOWLAND WOOD, Curator.

Treasurer's Report, for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1924.**PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT.**

Gift of Mr. Ferriss P. Merritt, \$500 Servian Government 8 per cent.
bond. The income to be used for the Library Funds\$500.00

PERMANENT FUND.

Life memberships	\$ 950.00	Invested in Guaranteed 1st
Gift to Fund	50.00	Mortgage on Bronx Real
		Estate at 5 1/2 per cent..
	\$1000.00	\$1000.00

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT.**Receipts.**

Transfer from Notes and Monograph Fund for 1923 and 1924...	\$ 4,910.00
Income from Permanent Fund Investments	9,141.77
Annual Dues from Members	2,370.40
Donations and Five-Year Fund	747.46
Postage and telephone returns	1.50
Deficit for 1924	33.47
	<u>\$17,204.60</u>

Expenditures.

Paid from General Account	\$ 62.50
Salaries and wages	13,799.52
Stationery and supplies	481.99
Light and fuel	930.64
Postage, telephone and telegraph	344.56
Expressage, freight and sundries	369.41
Repairs and furniture	378.07
Transferred to Transit account	100.00
Due Swing Case and Medal Account	266.94
Expense of Foreign Medal Exhibition paid to date	470.97

\$17,204.60

	Balance, Dec. 31, 1923.	Receipts.	Expended.	Balance, Dec. 31, 1924.
Library Fund	\$ 64.66	\$ 665.32	\$ 658.17	\$ 77.81
American Journal of Numismatics ...	138.63	1,111.40	1,453.57	480.80
Numismatic Notes and Monographs ..	3,745.40	5,166.87	7,467.70	1,444.57
Publication of Medals Fund	2,264.96	167.57	77.72	2,354.81
Avery Fund	135.94	507.62	614.09	29.47
Groh Memorial Fund.	8.03	67.50	21.50	54.03
Purchase of medals by American Artists Fund	69.76			69.76
Saltus Memorial Fund	559.31	268.63	188.00	639.94
Sullivan Medal Fund.	449.16	88.93		534.09
Transit Account	92.06	797.73	675.14	30.53

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, Treasurer.

Report of the Librarian.

At the Fall meeting a report of the gratifying growth of the library during the past year was made, with mention of some of the more important acquisitions. The list has been lengthened during the intervening two months, and among the most important additions are a group of books relating to the Victoria Cross, which came as a gift from Mr. Ferriss P. Merritt. These books, together with others which we had previously received, enabled us to establish that an adventurer who was claiming to have received not only the Victoria Cross but the Congressional Medal of Honor as well, had certainly not received the former, and almost equally certainly had not been awarded the latter. This is not the first instance in which we have been able to discount the pretensions of individuals not entitled to these awards. It demonstrates the value of complete records in such cases.

To the same donor we owe thanks for a copy of Ashmole's folio on the Order of the Garter, which contains information about many other orders of the Sixteenth Century.

The Oriental section of our shelves has been improved by the purchase of several important pamphlets.

From the Hispanic Society of America we have received complete, or nearly complete, files of a number of valuable numismatic periodicals, including the Numismatic Chronicle, Revue Numismatique (French) and Revue Belge. Although we have duplicate sets in our library, it is very advantageous to have both sets, and we shall be able to meet the needs of our out-of-town members who may wish to borrow single volumes.

From time to time we have received accumulations of Sales Catalogues and pamphlets from members who bear in mind the fact that we can make use of such material. To them, as well as to others whose continued interest the growth of our library is due, we would express our appreciation and thanks.

We have been told by more than one visitor that our library is the finest of which they have knowledge.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Librarian.

The Huntington Medal.

The Archer M. Huntington Medal, in silver, is awarded from time to time in recognition of literary or other services to the science of Numismatics.

Since the year 1918 six awards have been made—three to Americans and three to Europeans.

It is now with great satisfaction that we again present this Medal to one of our own countrymen. The Society takes extreme pleasure in bestowing the seventh award upon Mr. Albert R. Frey for his accomplishment, not only in numismatic literature but also for his long continued efforts in popularizing and sustaining numismatic studies and interests.

HOWLAND WOOD, of the Committee.

Committee on Ancient Coins.

The accessions of Ancient Coins to the Cabinet during the past year have not been numerous. Despite the small number of coins received, the Committee is pleased to report that one of the members, Mr. Minassian, has brought the Society some excellent specimens of Bactrian coins, gathered during his travels in the East; and that Mr. Levis has presented a batch of Roman silver coins of Trajan Decius and Philip from the Plevna hoard, the second which the Society has received from this hoard.

One year ago today was reported the wonderful discovery of late Roman gold coins, medallions, and jewelry, found near Arras, in France, in 1922, and becoming known over here in 1923. Since then a short report on this exceptional find, illustrating nine of the medallions, including the London medallion, which is of prime historical interest, has been published in *Arethuse*, a French numismatic periodical, under date of January, 1924. The authorities of the Museum of Arras are planning a definitive study of the entire hoard, or at least that part of the original treasure which has been secured by them. The whole story of the Treasure of Arras is awaited with interest.

Among new books on ancient coins may be mentioned the important treatise on the coins of Athens, by C. T. Seltman; "Athens: Its History and Coinage," Cambridge, 1924; the first volume of the *Collection de Luynes*, by M. Jean Babelon, Cat. de la Coll de Luynes, Monn. Grecques, Italie et Sicile, Paris 1924; and the treatise on Alexandrian coins by J. Vogt, "Die Alexandrinischen Munzen," Stuttgart, 1924.

AGNES BALDWIN BRETT, Chairman.

Committee on Decorations, Insignia and War Medals.

While the work of the Committee on Decorations and War Medals has gone steadily on, and nothing of great importance is to be reported, some of the Society's acquisitions are worth mentioning. Mr. Foster Stearns presented 63 Russian Decorations, and a few French Decorations were given as a 1924 Christmas gift.

The Italian Government has authorized a medal to be struck for the troops of the Allied Armies who were in Italy; also a new medal for the Volunteers of the Italian Army. The Philippine Constabulary is also to have new medals, which will be issued by the Government of that Colony, replacing a former small issue.

The Society has received a number of badges of the various Societies of the Veterans of the World War.

The most recent publication on Decorations is from Nancy, entitled "Les Croix de Guerre," a copy of which is in the bindery, and will be available to students of this subject within a month.

An appeal is again made to members and others interested, to remember that the Society has many vacancies in its cabinets of War Medals and Decorations, which need filling by gifts.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, Chairman.

Committee on Foreign Medals.

In behalf of your Committee on Foreign Medals I herewith report that the past year has continued the correspondence with foreign countries, leading up to the Exhibition of Foreign Medals opened November 7, 1924, and still running at this date. The number of letters written this year is very much larger than last year. The number of artists exhibiting and the number of medals displayed are as follows:

Countries.	Number of Artists.	Number of Medals.
Belgium	19	361
Czecho-Slovakia	3	39
Denmark	10	16
England—		
Through Royal Mint	16	75
Through Royal Society of British Sculptors	20	60
Finland	11	49
France	43	239

Holland	14	70
Hungary	4	16
Italy—		
Through Ministry of Foreign Affairs	20	81
Through S. C. Johnson, of Milan	9	58
Jugo-Slavia	3	18
Lithuania	2	4
Poland	5	59
Spain	1	12
Sweden	8	37
Switzerland	9	113
Total: 15 Countries	197	1313

The Foreign Artists have also been sending a good many photographs of their medallic work, and this collection will before long constitute a valuable as well as interesting feature of the Society's Library.

The Curator has already enumerated the gifts of medals that have been sent to the Society through the Committee on Foreign Medals. Notable are the collections of 30 medals of C. J. van der Hoef, of Holland; the continued gifts for the Collection of Finland coming through H. J. Bostrom of Wasa; the special bronze striking by the Royal Mint of England for the Society of the medals by E. Carter Preston, of England; the Masonic Peace Medal, by the same artist; the medals by Henri Dubois, presented by the artist, and the memorial medal, Souvenir, by Paul Marcel Dammann, presented by Monsieur Finaly of Paris.

WILLIAM CHAUNCY LANGDON, Chairman.

Committee on Indian Peace Medals.

Your Committee on Indian Peace Medals would report that but one medal has been added to the collection during the past year—one of the Washington Season medals in copper, complete with the copper loop for suspension. These loops are very frail and easily broken off, and most of the medals that turn up from time to time are without them.

The manuscript of a short history of Indian Peace Medals in the United States, by a member of this Committee, has been turned over to the Publication Committee, and it is hoped that it will be printed in the near future.

This describes nineteen of the oval engraved medals, given to prominent Indians during Washington's Administration, as well as medals of the later Presidents, and such others as come within the scope of the subject.

The oval engraved medals of Washington are most interesting, each one being engraved by hand; no two will be found exactly alike in every respect, but, putting aside such accidental differences as occur in specimens that are intended to be the same, we have seven distinct varieties, six of which occur in different sizes, and while but one specimen of the remaining variety is known at the present time, future discoveries may possibly produce other sizes of this also.

This Society's collection contains three of these medals, including the one just mentioned, of which no duplicate is known, and it is most important that specimens of the other varieties should be acquired when the opportunity presents itself.

In the annual report of this Committee, one year ago, two of these medals were mentioned as belonging to individuals who might be willing to dispose of them.

A member of the Society authorized your Committee to make an offer for one of these medals. It developed, however, that the owner of the medal had acquired such inflated ideas as to its value that, after considerable correspondence, the offer was withdrawn. Should the owner of this medal eventually "come down to earth" and offer it at a price within reason, we may still be able to acquire it.

Your Committee has not been in a position to make any attempts to secure the other medal, which, as far as is known is just where it was a year ago.

All of the Indian Peace Medals are hard to obtain and in great demand. While the Society's collection is probably the best in existence, there is still much that it needs. Many of these medals are so scarce that if an oppor-

tunity to secure them is neglected it may never occur again. Consequently, your Committee should be in the position at all times to pay cash for any needed medals that it may have the chance to secure in this way, and for that purpose five thousand dollars would be little enough.

Should any of our generous members or friends desire to place the American Numismatic Society in a position to make its collection of medals made for and worn by the first Americans worthy of its name, this Committee is not only ready and willing, but most enthusiastically eager to undertake the task of bringing this about.

Your Committee would also welcome any information on this subject, which would be most valuable for the Society's records.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Chairman.

Committee on Paper Money (Foreign).

Paper money is still generally in use throughout the civilized world and may be regarded as the barometer of financial conditions, for by its depreciation it eats up much of the world's capital and unsettles conditions as to production and consumption, prices and wages, and diminishes the capacity of saving. A change, however, is now taking place, and its use is being curtailed by the employment abroad of metallic substitutes, principally brass and aluminum.

As regards financial conditions in Europe, it can fairly be said that the skies are clearer than at any time since the war, due chiefly to the stabilization of the currencies, financial betterment and industrial improvement. The calamity of complete collapse, with which some of the nations abroad were seriously threatened, has been avoided and there is a chance of the return of normal conditions and sound currency, except in Russia and China. This is in part due to the settlement of the reparations problem, which has, in a measure, helped to restore the economic world to a more even balance.

In England the value of the pound has already advanced to such an extent that we may soon see the resumption of gold payments. Silver is in general use, the ten-shilling notes have disappeared, and one-pound notes are the smallest denomination now employed.

As to the paper money of France and Belgium, very similar conditions exist, for in both the franc is sadly depreciated. In France, brass coins, and in Belgium, nickel, have taken the place of paper money up to two francs. Italy also belongs to the same class, as the value of the lira is even less than the franc, and nickel coins have been similarly substituted.

Holland and Switzerland are practically on a gold basis, for the Dutch florin and the Swiss franc are at par with gold, and silver coins up to and including one dollar are generally in use, paper money being only current in higher denominations.

Sweden was the first country in Europe to return to a gold standard, in April, 1924, but this good work met with some unforeseen difficulties, as the kronor was undervalued and resulted in a material loss of Swedish gold to Germany.

Poland started January 1, 1924, with the introduction of a new currency unit called the zloty, which was to be equivalent to a gold franc, and fixed the value of the new unit at 800,000 Polish paper marks. Going on to practically a gold basis has been a wonderful achievement, but considerable trouble has been encountered in stabilization, and emergency zloty paper money has been issued to be replaced by silver coins in 1925.

The Republic of Latvia has introduced a new currency, the lat, also on a gold franc basis, and will soon issue silver coins. The Free State of Danzig has also adopted a new unit, the gulden, on a similar basis. Esthonia has been establishing a mint, so no doubt, paper money will soon be superseded there.

Lithuania has adopted a new unit, the lit, the nominal value of which is one-tenth of the United States dollar.

Hungary, with the assistance of the League of Nations, has introduced reforms that have resulted in political stability and financial recovery, but the paper krone is still in use and almost worthless. The same also applies to Austria, where conditions have been less satisfactory and it has been impossible to achieve in economies all that was expected.

In Austria, the introduction of a new shilling coinage is announced, the value to be about one-seventh of the United States dollar and equal to 10,000 kronen. Metallic coins will soon replace the smaller values of the depreciated paper currency.

Rumania has issued a new aluminum coinage to take the place of paper money up to two lei.

Bulgaria is having new paper money made here.

Greece is still struggling with depreciated paper money, with its drachma now worth less than two cents.

The stopping of Germany's currency inflation occurred almost a year ago. It had been a "slaughter of the innocents," as well as of the old folks at home, unequalled in the annals of history. By this ridiculous and dishonest policy more than one-third of the wealth of the nation—twice the reparations amount—was deliberately thrown away, with the result that the whole of the German floating debt and numerous other obligations were wiped out.

The paper mark finally depreciated to five trillions for a dollar, owing to the increased issues of almost one hundred quintillion between January 23 and February 15, 1924. It became so at last that most of these notes were not worth the paper used in their manufacture, and it is reported, were in numerous cases turned over by the banks and other institutions to junk dealers by the ton and shipped away by the carload to be used in the manufacture of new paper and cardboard.

The period of financial juggling and chaos in German currency is over, and the new rentenmark, stabilized practically on a gold basis, is now in general use. New Reichsmark notes for 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 marks are also being issued on the same basis, and both of these new units are valued equal to a trillion of the former paper marks, which it is expected will soon be called in. Silver coins are also soon to be minted. The Free City of Bremen, strange to say, adopted an emergency currency bearing the value in dollars, as well as in gold marks, in denominations up to one hundred dollars. Similar emergency money was also issued by the City of Hamburg on a basis of gold credits.

A new Rhineland currency has been created by the French and Belgians as a temporary expedient, values running from five centimes up to one hundred francs.

In Russia there has been an effort to return to a gold standard by the issuance of the chervonetz currency, a form of bank notes supposed to be secured by reserves in gold and foreign money. The chervonetz is nominally equal to ten gold rubles, or about \$5.15, and the equivalent of two hundred and eighty million gold rubles were issued. New five, three and one gold ruble bills, with no fixed reserve as security, were also issued to make change, to the extent of half the chervonetz notes in circulation. What has become of the two quadrillions of paper rubles that were outstanding in 1923, when one ruble in gold equalled twenty million in paper, and what they are worth today, more than waste paper, I am at a loss to say.

Owing to the falling off in exports and increased deficit in Soviet finances, and the fact that Russian industries are also in a very unsatisfactory condition, having enormous unpaid debts for wages, owing to lack of sales, the outlook appears very uncertain.

Gold has now started going abroad, although it is said that half of the world's supply is now held in the United States, an amount estimated at about \$4,500,000,000. The great question is how to direct the flow of credit made available by all this gold. American banks are extending more and more their discount facilities to foreign bills, and the dollar is finding a place as a medium of international exchange on an enlarging scale.

A London newspaper recently printed the statement that the power of Rome and Carthage was small as compared with that which America wields today, and that the suction of America's great wealth is rapidly drawing in all that money can buy, even to nearly all the great works of art and literary treasures, which the impoverished owners in Europe are forced to dispose of.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Chairman.

Committee on United States Paper Money.

Since our previous report the Government has placed three notes in circulation of a new design, and are at work on the plates of the others in the new series.

Up to the present time the three notes to be issued are the \$1 Silver Certificate, \$5 Silver Certificate, \$1 United States or Legal Tender Note. Only a limited number of the last two mentioned have been placed in circulation, because there have been enough of the old designs in reserve to meet all requirements.

The need for new designs for our currency has been apparent for a long time because of the great number of counterfeits and altered notes which are being placed in circulation.

The new notes will bear standardized portraits. For example, a \$10 note will bear the portrait of Jackson, whether a Federal Reserve note, a Federal Reserve Bank note, Silver Certificate, Gold Certificate, Legal Tender, or National Bank note. It is believed that the public will become so familiar with the portrait that no matter to what extent the numerals are raised, a Jackson portrait will always mean \$10, and no more. The backs of a denomination will be the same in each class of notes. That is, the back design of a \$10 note will be the same, whether it is a Federal Reserve, Silver Certificate, Gold Certificate or Legal Tender, with the exception of the Gold Certificate which will be printed yellow instead of green.

While it necessarily requires much time to prepare all the needed plates for the different classes of notes and the completion of the high denominations is extremely remote, it is also doubtful whether any plates will be made for the Federal Reserve Bank notes. This class of notes is no longer issued. They were a war measure and the need for them has passed. Likewise the National Bank notes. Many banks are discontinuing their use, as they are becoming less and less profitable on account of the ease with which Federal Reserve notes may be obtained, and which answer all purposes.

The condition of the money in circulation has somewhat improved and fewer complaints are heard about unfit bills. This is largely due to increased efficiency in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, which is keeping pretty well up to the requirements of the public.

Some effort is being made by the Treasury Department to substitute silver dollars for paper money, but it is extremely doubtful whether the effort will meet with any great degree of success without altering the habits of the American people.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Chairman.

Committee on Foreign Coins.

Your Committee, as in previous years, desires to report on the new issues of foreign coins and matters of numismatic interest, as far as they have come to our attention, during the past year, and have not yet been reported previously.

AUSTRIA—A new standard of currency has been adopted in the shape of the schilling. This coin has been issued in silver and is equal to 10,000 paper kronen, equivalent to about 14½ cents U. S. A. In subsidiary coinage there have been issued nickel pieces of 1000 kronen and copper pieces of 100 and 200 kronen.

BRAZIL—The commemorative set chronicled last year is still current in this country, but in 1924 there have been issued 1000 reis pieces in a composition metal resembling bronze, showing a figure of agriculture on the obverse and the denomination and ornamental garlands on the reverse.

A silver 2000 reis piece has also been issued, Liberty head on the obverse, and denomination, garland, fasces and inscription on the reverse.

BULGARIA—One and two leva pieces of an aluminum composition have been issued, dated 1923. It is reported that American manufacturers were asked to bid on this coinage and some of this issue are said to have been struck at the Philadelphia Mint. A considerable part of the issue is also reported to stand up very poorly under the traffic, the metal disintegrating by reason of a faulty composition, but complete detailed information is lacking.

CHINA—A mint has been built at Shanghai and the intention of the Government was to strike uniform standard Chinese dollars there, doing away with the foreign currencies which have heretofore been acceptable as medium of exchange in China. Whether coinage actually has taken place there, and to what extent the political upheaval in Chinese affairs has influenced this matter, is not reported.

COSTA RICA has had recourse to the expedient of countermarking old issues. 25-centavo pieces have been counterstamped "50 centimos 1923," and this would indicate that the value of the coin has been raised by 100 per cent. It is doubtful whether this device could have increased the purchasing power of this money or whether it merely lowered the standard of currency. Similarly, 50-centavos pieces of older issues have been counterstamped "Un Colon 1923," and there have also appeared counterstamped 25-centimos pieces of 1924.

DANZIG—This independent State has issued a complete set of coins in the new standard of its gulden currency, in very odd new-art designs by Kullrich of Berlin. The silver issues are the 5, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ gulden; and two smaller values in copper are included in this series. A 25-gulden piece has been issued in gold, which is sold from official sources at considerably over its face value and said to be struck in very limited quantities.

DENMARK—25 and 10 ore pieces have been issued in copper nickel with holed center, showing the monogram of Christian X on the obverse and the denomination on the reverse. A 50-ore piece has also been issued in aluminum-bronze.

EAST AFRICA—New copper coins of 1, 5 and 10 cents have been issued.

EGYPT—Completing the series of gold coins with the novelty of the portrait of a Mohammedan ruler, there have also been issued silver pieces with the head of King Fuad in denominations of 500 and 200 piastres, and in bronze of 10 and 5 piastres.

ESTHONIA—It is reported that the currency of this country has been put on an entirely new basis, the standard of which has been called the estmark. It is also reported that a mint is to be established in this country and coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5 and 10 marks are to be struck there.

GERMANY—During the course of the year Germany has issued a subsidiary coinage in bronze and brass of the values of 10 and 50 rentenpfennig, and somewhat debased silver coins of the values of 1 mark and 3 marks (gold or renten marks), the new German eagle on the obverse and the denomination on the reverse, have also been issued. This marks the end of the quantities of paper money and token currency issued in this country, the new renten or gold mark having been fixed at a value of one billion (German billion equal to an American trillion) pre-war marks.

LIECHTENSTEIN—A very handsome silver coinage with the head of Prince Johann II on the obverse and the coat of arms and denomination on the reverse, has made its appearance in values of 5, 2, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ francs, the franc replacing the pre-war denomination of kronen.

LITHUANIA—A new standard of currency has been established, called the litas, or lit, equal in value to one-tenth U. S. dollar. Whether any new coins in these values have been struck is not known to your Committee.

NETHERLANDS—In 1923 a new design of the gulden has been issued, with the chief distinction that the head of Queen Wilhelmina appears of much more mature age. It is presumed that the other values of this coinage have also appeared with the new design.

NORWAY—It has been reported some time ago, that new 25 and 15 ore pieces were to be issued, but they have not yet come to the attention of your Committee. At a conference in Christiania between the three Scandinavian countries it was decided, however, that subsidiary coinage in base metals of any of the three countries of the Conference should not be accepted as currency in the other countries, changing the previous monetary convention in that respect.

PALESTINE—It is reported that the Government contemplates establishing a distinctive Palestine monetary system with a currency of its own replacing the Egyptian money heretofore in use there.

POLAND is reported to have introduced the gold standard on January 1, 1924, with the currency unit of the zloty equivalent to the French gold franc, and equal to 800,000 old Polish marks. The coinage is contemplated to be in denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 3 zloty in silver and 10, 50 and 100 zloty in gold. According to American newspaper reports, the coins will be composed of three parts of silver and one part of copper, and 12,000,000 1 zloty and 6,000,000 2 zloty silver pieces, for which the metal is furnished by the American Smelting and Refining Co., are to be struck at the Philadelphia Mint.

RUMANIA—Token coins of 1 leu and 2 lei, obverse coat of arms, reverse denomination, have recently been issued.

RUSSIA—The Soviet financial authorities, after all their monetary nostrums, have come back to the safe and sane metal currency. There has come to our notice a complete set of values in silver, the one ruble dated 1921, and the half ruble, 20, 10 and 5 kopeks dated 1922 and 1923, and in copper, 5 and 3 kopeks pieces, the obverse showing the Soviet coat of arms and the reverse the denomination in a five-pointed star. The days of this issue, however, seem to have been numbered, as in 1924 the higher values at least were superseded by a much more attractive issue struck at the Royal Mint in London. This new half ruble piece on the obverse shows the arms of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the denomination and the motto of the Republic, and the reverse shows a blacksmith working on an anvil manufacturing agricultural and industrial machinery. This piece, called a "Poltinnik," is 900 fine and 40,000,000 pieces were struck. Its intrinsic value is 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. while the intrinsic value of the English shilling in comparison is only 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

There has, also, been submitted to us a new 1924 ruble piece corresponding in design to this Poltinnik but showing two Soviet workmen on the obverse. From its appearance, this piece was also probably struck at the London Mint, as the contract with the British Treasury provided also for the striking of 2 and 5 ruble pieces.

According to other reports, Russia will now have three kinds of currency, the chervonetz, represented by the gold coin reported last year, which will be used in credit operations abroad; second, the State Treasury gold notes, and third, the metal coins above described, which will have general currency.

SARAWAK—In 1920 coins were struck for the Sarawak Government of Rajah C. V. Brooke: obverse head of Rajah, reverse denomination, values of 1, 5 and 10 cents in nickel. These have not yet previously been reported.

SOUTH AFRICA—A very attractive set of miscellaneous designs has been issued in 1923 and in 1924—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ shillings, florin, 1 shilling, 6 pence and 3 pence in silver, and penny, halfpenny and quarterpenny in bronze. The obverses show the head of the King while the reverse show the coat of arms, figure of Good Hope, denominations, the ship of Van Riebeck, the first Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and two sparrows, respectively. The sparrows are rather an unusual design on coinage and refer to the passage in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, Chapter X, Verse 29: "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? And one of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father."

SPAIN—As only copper coins of one and two centimos had been put into circulation during the present reign, it is planned to have an issue of small currency in an alloy composed of nickel, aluminum and copper of the values of 25, 10 and 5 centimos, with holed center, to be struck at the National Mint.

Most of these new issues which we have here reported are of attractive designs and should make a popular appeal to coin collectors. They are again indicative of the progress which the world is making toward the rearrangement of improved financial, industrial and economic conditions and show the resumption of sounder metallic currencies to take the place of debased and demonetized fiat paper money issues without limit.

Through the collection and study of such modern issues, numismatics can establish itself as a science allied to economics; and, in fact, we believe that the exhibition and collection of such numismatic items by banks and banking officials proves a recognition of this numismatic truth.

In previous years your Committee also took occasion at times to refer to auction sales of foreign coins held during the year. In the year just passed some splendid collections, representing many years of collecting activity by their previous owners, have again come on the market, and while their dispersing must be a matter of regret, destroying labors of a lifetime, at the same time the acquisitions of such treasures by new owners must stimulate an ever-increasing interest in numismatics, and in spite of the large volume of treasures thrown on the market, it seems to have been able to absorb them without a loss in values; in fact, the prices of foreign coins seem to have increased rather than fallen. Among fine collections which have come on the market, have been the San Romé and Vaccari, chiefly of Italian material; that of W. H. Woodward, of London, rich in Italian, French, English

and German coinages; 2 splendid collections of Swiss rarities, a magnificent collection of Danish and Scandinavian coins gathered by Privy Councilor Emil Gluckstadt; in Germany, a special collection of Saxon coins; gold coins the property of Grand Duke Frederick Augustus of Oldenburg; parts of the magnificent collection of the German industrialist, Mr. Vogel, of Chemnitz, chiefly consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ talers, coinages of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Italy, small Princes, Brunswick and Brandenburg; a collection of Italian, Polish, Baltic and Russian coins of a Baron von H.; coinages of Pomerania and East Prussia, the property of the Emperor Frederick Museum of Gorlitz, the non-Silesian part of the collection of Ernst v. Wasserschleben; the collection of medieval coins, duplicates of the Hessen State Museum at Cassel, and also the medieval collection of v. Friedensburg.

It is to be regretted that in the American market there has been practically no activity in the auction sale of foreign or European coinages, such material as came on the market being quite scattered and of comparatively little importance. It would be a wonderful achievement if American collectors could realize the great historical and artistic interest of all these series and if their collecting over here could be made more popular. The history of hundreds of centuries of civilization is listed in these series, and those who do not collect them miss a great deal of the attractiveness of numismatics.

We hope that in the near future, the general body of American collectors may make the pleasant discovery of the Old World in numismatics.

ALBERT R. FREY, Chairman.

Committee on Publication of Medals.

During the year 1924 no medals were issued by the Society. This was due to our finding that the medal we had contemplated in celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of New York would come better in 1926, the purchase of the island from the Indians having taken place in 1626, and the evidence of any settlement prior to that year being rather weak. Mr. Hermon A. MacNeil has in charge the preparation of a suitable medal to commemorate this purchase, and it should be ready for publication in connection with the celebration which is being planned for next year.

1925 is memorable historically as being the 150th anniversary of Paul Revere's Ride, and it has been decided to issue a Paul Revere medal. The design has been entrusted to Mr. Anthony de Francisci, who also modelled the Peace Dollar and the Maine Centennial half dollar, and a very beautiful medal is now well on the way toward completion. We expect to be able to publish the Paul Revere medal by April 19th, and several of the New England societies will be offered the privilege of participating in the issue. A special effort is being made to make this medal a financial success.

W. GEDNEY BEATTY, Chairman.

Committee on Publications.

The Committee on Publications submits the following report: Three numbers of Numismatic Notes and Monographs have been issued during the past year. All of these deal with coin hoards; No. 21, a hoard made up chiefly of coins of Philip and Alexander, found near Andritsaena, in the Peloponnesus; No. 22, a hoard composed mainly of coins of Side, found at the ancient site; No. 23, a most important find of Cretan and other coins, containing many entirely new types of Cydonia, found near Canea, in Crete, the site of ancient Cydonia. All of these monographs contain first-rate numismatic material, for new discoveries may be reckoned as of prime importance in numismatics as in other sciences.

Besides these three monographs, members have received what constitutes the last number of the American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. LIII. Of this volume which was printed for the year 1919, Pts. I and II were issued in 1920. Pt. III contains Additions and Corrections to two papers of Pt. I, The State Coinage of Connecticut and The Colonial Coins of Vermont, 6 pp., and a paper on the Gold Coins of Lampsakos, with a survey of the Silver and Bronze Coinages, 77 pp. with 10 plates.

For the coming year the Committee is about to distribute No. 24 of Notes and Monographs, a paper on the Coins of Aegina, and several manuscripts are rapidly nearing completion for this series.

AGNES BALDWIN BRETT, Chairman.

Committee on United States Coins.

Our Government has not been very active in the matter of new designs for our coins. The only new one appearing during the past year was that of the Huguenot-Walloon half dollar, of which there were minted 142,080 pieces. This coin has for its obverse the profiles of Admiral Coligny and William the Silent, with their names in small letters below. Inscription above, "United States of America." Below, "Huguenot Half Dollar." To right of busts, "In God We Trust." The reverse shows the ship Nieu Netherland, in which the first thirty families of settlers came to New York, with the dates at the sides, "1624" and "1924." Inscription above, "Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary." Below, "Founding of New Netherland."

There is soon to appear another new half dollar, authorized by Act of Congress March 17, 1924, which will commemorate the beginning on June 18, 1923, of the carving of the Borglum Monument to the South on Stone Mountain, on the outskirts of Atlanta, Georgia.

We believe the Government officials should be encouraged to issue to the public from time to time coins of legal tender at face value that will celebrate some great national event.

Last year this Committee recommended the resumption of the coinage of quarter-eagles, which ceased in 1915. There is at certain periods of the year great demand for these coins. We feel that the wishes of the people should be gratified therein and that the Director of the Mint be made cognizant of our suggestion.

The coinage executed at the United States mints during the calendar year 1924 was as follows:

Denominations.	Pieces.	Value.
Domestic—		
Gold.		
Double Eagles	10,300,500	\$206,010,000
Standard Silver Dollars	13,539,000	13,539,000
Half Dollars (Huguenot-Walloon only) . .	142,080	71,040
Quarter Dollars	16,892,000	4,223,000
Dimes	37,940,000	3,794,000
Total Silver	68,813,080	\$ 21,627,040
Minor.		
Five-Cent Nickels	28,315,000	\$ 1,415,750
One-Cent Bronze	89,394,000	893,940
Total Minor	117,709,000	\$ 2,309,690
Total Domestic Coinage	196,522,580	\$229,946,730
Foreign—		
Peru, Silver	3,113,196	
Venezuela, Silver	4,450,000	
Nicaragua, Bronze	700,000	
Poland, Silver	4,400,000	
Total Foreign Coinage	12,663,196	

ELLIOTT SMITH, Chairman.

Under New Business, it was moved that a vote of thanks be given to the members of the Staff and to the employees for the work carried on during the past year.

Proceeding to the Election of Members to the Council, the three retiring members, Messrs. W. Gedney Beatty, Archer M. Huntington and William H. Woodin, were placed in nomination by Mr. Gillingham. Mr. Belden offered in nomination the name of Mr. Ferriss P. Merritt. Proceeding to ballot, Messrs. Beatty, Huntington and Woodin were re-elected.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

SYDNEY P. NOE, Secretary.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Anniversary Meeting, December 1st, 1924, for St. Andrew's Day, Sunday, November 30th, Mr. Grant R. Francis, President, in the chair.

Exhibitions were as follows:

In illustration of Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton's paper:

By Mr. F. A. Walters: Edward IV. Groats; obverse with mint-mark, cross No. 1 of the paper, pierced, on the obverse, sun on the reverse; cross No. 2 on the obverse and sun on the reverse. Angel, cross No. 3, obverse, only. Groat, cross No. 3, obverse and reverse. Henry VI, restored. Groats, obverse, cross No. 4, reverse, lys; cross No. 5, obverse and reverse. Edward IV. Groats; obverse, large annulet, reverse, No. 3; obverse, large annulet, reverse trefoil; obverse and reverse, small annulet; obverse, small annulet, reverse annulet enclosing pellet.

By Mr. R. C. Lockett: Edward IV. Nobles, two varieties with mint-mark lys; angel of the period of the mint-mark cross fitchée. Henry VI. Angels, Bristol, with mint-mark pierced cross. Half-angels, mint-mark lys, and lys, queried to York; mint-mark, pierced cross. Half-groats of the Restoration coinage, plain cross, reading FR; pierced cross, reading FRA, apparently an unrecorded variation.

General exhibitions:

By Mr. R. M. Simon: Two unusually clever forgeries of the series which passed the hammer until exposed by Mr. Laurence in volumes II-IV of the Society's Journal.

By Mr. Ivo Pakenham: Richard II. Half-groat struck from dies of Edward III on which that King's name had been altered to Richard's, obverse, pellet over the crown; reverse, two saltires at the commencement of the inner legend, and unbarred N's in the word London.

By Miss Helen Farquhar: One of the only two known portraits of Charles II struck in the form of an oval plaque of thin silver. The beauty of its art suggested the hand of John Roettiers. A collection of memorials of Charles I.

By Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher: A Columbia farthing "muled" with the reverse of a coronation medalet of George IV. Bronze advertisement medal or token of "Harris, Surgeon, Redruth, 1840."

Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton contributed a short paper on "The Sequence of Mint-Marks Preceding, During, and Succeeding the Restoration of Henry VI," in which one of his principal objects was to distinguish between the mint-mark cross fitchée with the stalk cut off, namely, his cross No. 3, and the "Restoration" cross, his cross No. 5. He brought evidence to prove that cross No. 3 was the last mint-mark of the first regnal period of Edward IV and that true coins bearing it all belonged to that time. The occurrence of this mint-mark in the form of "mules" during the Restoration of Henry VI, and upon a few of the earliest pieces of Edward IV's second regnal period was due to the use of old reverse dies. Also, he explained that the angels of Edward's first period with the mint-mark cross No. 3 were those from which Henry VI copied the type of his angels.

He did not agree with the attribution to York of the very few angels known of Henry VI with mint-mark lys at the end of the reverse legend, which he contended were of the London mint. Should any product of the very small quantity of bullion coined during the period at York be found, it would, he thought, have the initial in the waves, corresponding with the B upon the Bristol pieces.

The President then read the Council's report, November 30th, 1924.

The Council presents its 21st annual report to the members for the year 1924, and congratulates the Society upon attaining the 21st anniversary of its birthday.

The session has been notable for the addition of no fewer than six Royal Members to the Society, namely: Their Majesties King Christian X and Queen Alexandrine of Denmark and Iceland, King Gustav and Queen Victoria of Sweden, and Their Royal Highness the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, each of whom had signed the Royal Roll.

The last-named addition to our list will be particularly gratifying to members from the fact that Her Royal Highness is the daughter of an honoured and lamented Member of the Society, the late Marquis of Milford-

Haven, who as a Royal Member of the Society attended meetings, and read his important paper "Medallic Illustrations of Naval History" in person. It is printed in Volume XIII of the Journal.

The interest of the Society's Royal autograph book has been increased by adding at the foot of each page containing the Royal Members' signatures, their titles and dates of election. For this the Council expresses its thanks to the President, who had the additions very carefully engrossed.

We have lost by death during the past year three Members, and seven have resigned since the publication of the last report. In the late Dr. R. T. Cassal the Society lost a member who, during the war and since, always trebled his subscription.

Our numbers have, however, been increased by the addition of seven new members.

The scrutators reported that the members nominated by the Council had been elected, namely:

President—Grant R. Francis.

Vice-Presidents—V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.B.E., F.S.A.; William Dale, F.S.A., F.G.S.; Major W. J. Freer, V.D., D.L., F.S.A.; L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.; Richard C. Lockett, F.S.A.; Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A.

Director—Frederick A. Walters, F.S.A.

Treasurer—Sir William Wells, F.S.A.

Librarian—H. Alexander Parsons.

Secretary—W. J. Andrews, F.S.A.

Council—Thomas G. Barnett, F.S.A.; Stanley Bousfield, M.A., M.D.; Edgar M. Burnett; Frank E. Burton; Miss Helen Farquhar; Lionel L. Fletcher; G. Hamilton-Smith; Walter L. Pocock; R. Montagu Simon; W. Beresford Smith; The Rev. Edgar Rogers, M.A., O.B.E.; H. W. Taffs; Frederick Toplis; Ernest H. Wheeler; Charles Winter.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Dec. 18. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A., President, in the chair.

Dr. Cornelia G. Harcum and Mr. I. N. G. Wallworth were elected Fellows of the Society.

The President exhibited a series of Seleucid silver coins. There were tetradrachms of every Seleucid of the regular line, except Tryphon, who was represented by a drachm only, and Demetrius III. A valuable coin was a very fine tetradrachm of Demetrius I and Laodice.

The Rev. Edgar Rogers showed a series of Greek copper of Syria, Phoenicia, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Arabia, all in very fine condition, and a denarius of Vespasian overstruck by Simon Barcochab, dated first year of the second revolt, with types grapes and wreath, with Simon's name (unpublished).

Mr. Percy H. Webb brought a very fine series of Roman quinarii and small denominations in bronze.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited twelve Roman solidi, all in very fine condition, of each of the twelve Caesars. Julius Caesar (Cohen 31, from Lugano sale, January, 1924, Lot 1304); Augustus (Cohen 136, from Lugano sale, January, 1924, Lot 1566); Tiberius (Cohen 15, from Glendinning's sale, March, 1923, Lot 179); Caligula (Cohen 6, from the Bement collection, Lot 608); Claudius (Cohen 5, from the Vierordt collection, Lot 786); Nero (Cohen 313, from Glendinning's sale, February, 1923, Lot 178); Galba (Cohen 286, from the Caruso collection, Lot 230); Otho (Cohen 16, from the Bement collection, Lot 690); Vitellius (Cohen 46); Vespasian (Cohen 86, from the Caruso collection, Lot 241); Titus (Cohen 321); Domitian (Cohen 50, from the Rome sale, January, 1924, Lot 217).

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., showed a remarkable series of Roman and English brockages in silver and bronze and other interesting curiosities of minting.

Mr. Sidney Fairbairn showed a series illustrating the work of Cavino in copying Roman models.

Lt. Col. H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., showed a series of the silver coins of Elizabeth, 1561-64, to show the varieties of the rose stamped on the obverse of these pieces.

Mr. Fredk. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed a groat of the light coinage of Henry IV reading ANGLIE FRANCIE and having a trefoil at end of legend, and on breast an annulet and pellet at side of crown.

Mr. Lionel L. Fletcher showed a very fine series of 41 Eighteenth Century tokens of Ulster and 82 colliery tokens of Cumberland, both series practically complete.

Mr. H. W. Taffs exhibited a large and varied collection of countermarked British Colonial currency of the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon, F.S.A., showed the following unpublished Seventeenth Century tokens:

1. Devon—Barnstaple. Obv., ROBERT COMES Mercer's arms in beaded circle (m.m. mullet). Rev., IN BARNSTAPLE RC in beaded circle (m.m. mullet).

2. Gloucestershire—Bristol City Farthing. Square or diamond shaped. Arms of Bristol reversed in a shield within a circle.

3. London—Charterhouse Square (Lead). Obv., IOHN: NATTON or NATT. IN Dove or olive branch. Rev., CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE I. N.

4. London—Flemish Churchyard. Obv., THE . SHVGER . LOFE . IN (m.m. mullet). Rev., FLIMICH . CHVRCH . YARD R . E . B. (m.m. mullet).

5. London—Fore Street. Obv., ISRAEL HOBBS AT YE GOV Lion rampant. Rev., DEN LYON IN FOR STRET HIS HALF PENY . IMH.

6. London—St. Katherine's. Obv., IACOB . VANDECOCK I. M. V. (m.m. mullet). Rev., AT . S . KATHERNES DOCK I. M. V. (m.m. mullet).

Mr. Leopold Messenger showed a series of Sarawak coins from 1863 to 1920, this set being the official collection of the Sarawak Government recently on exhibition at the British Empire Exhibition.

Mr. B. A. Seaby, on behalf of Messrs. Spink & Sons, Ltd., showed the following fine series of rare and interesting pieces:

A case of badges and medals of guilds and corporations of the City of London.

A case containing a remarkable collection of old club, theatre, sports and racing badges and tickets.

A remarkable collection of curious currencies.

Four rare and interesting medals: A very rare medal of Queen Caroline in silver, the British Museum specimen only in lead. A Vernon medal with the unusual reverse, reading "Spanish insolence corrected by English bravery." A medal of the Duke of Cumberland, reading "W. Duke of Cumberland, the British Hero." Reverse, the rebels' flight from Carlisle. A gold badge of the Ancient Order of the Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick, and two jettons of the time of Edward III and a groat of Henry V with saltire to right of neck.

Mr. Philip Thorburn showed moghul mohurs of Rafi al-Darjat, Shahjah Anabod mint, 1131:1 A. H., and of Muhammad Shah a rare white Hun silver coin and an eighth rupee of Wajid Ali of Oudh, Lucknow 1271:9.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Jan. 15. Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E., M.P., LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A., President, in the chair.

Messrs. J. H. Chamberlain, C. C. Oman and M. S. Spink were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. H. P. Hall exhibited a series of 17 first brass from Pertinax to Macrinus and three bronze medallions of Florian and Maximianus Hercules, all in remarkable condition; also two bronze Roman coins with altered reverses.

The President showed an aureus of Tiberius restored by Trajan and Becker's imitation of Trajan's Horatius Codes denarius and the new 100-piastre piece of the Turkish republic, just issued.

Mr. Percy H. Webb brought a series of the originals of the coins later restored by Trajan.

Dr. Fairbairn showed a siege piece of Palma, 1814.

Mr. F. A. Walters, F.S.A., showed a Richard III half groat, m.m. boar's head, and a groat of Henry IV of light coinage with HENRIC struck after RICARD; also a fine and well struck first brass of Postumus.

Lady Evans showed a silver gilt medal, by Varin, of Louis XIV and his mother.

Mr. W. H. Valentine showed four recent issues of Luxembuerg (franc and 10 centimes), Denmark ($\frac{1}{2}$ krone) and Germany (5 pfennig).

Mr. Mattingly read a paper on the "Restored Coins of Trajan." This series is struck entirely in gold and silver, not in copper. The weights and

style are of the age of Trajan, but the types are, or profess to be, those of an earlier time, restored by Trajan. For the Republican denarii the "restoration" is faithful down to small details; for the Imperial aurei, on the other hand, it is hardly more than nominal. The occasion of this issue was shown to be the calling in and the melting down of obsolete coinage by Trajan in the year A. D. 107. The reader discussed Mommsen's views of the measure and argued against him that there must have been a definite demonetization of some of the earlier coins. The motives that directed Trajan's advisers in making their choice of types to restore were then discussed. In addition to the general desire to represent Roman history as a whole, with Republic and Empire harmonized, considerations of history, legend, religion and family history were shown to have played a part. In the series of Imperial aurei, it was argued, a particular interpretation of history was offered and only those Emperors were admitted whose memories were held in honor.

Sir Charles Oman drew attention to the deliberate inclusion among the Republican restorations of coins of Sulla and Pompey the Great. The Empire under Trajan could treat the old hatreds as dead. Tiberius appeared among the restored Emperors. Tacitus had not yet damned his memory in the "Annals."

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—Yearly (287th) meeting at the Osburn House, January 4, 1925, at 3 P. M., President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. King, Bauer, Amberg, Horner, Sunday, Czavia, Gillette, Kolb, Stanley, Plumb, Lange, Woodbury, Dr. French, Dr. Parker and Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The applications of Mr. Howard Carey and Dr. Arthur Parker were received, and it was moved that the usual procedure be suspended and the candidates elected. Motion carried and the candidates were declared duly elected members.

The Treasurer submitted a report, showing the society to be in good financial condition. The report was filed.

The Secretary submitted statistics for the past year, which proved interesting, showing that we had an average of 11 members per meeting.

The President introduced and installed the new officers, Mr. Horner as President, Mr. Lange as Vice-President and Secretary, and Mr. Plumb as Treasurer, and wished them a successful year. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring officers.

Donations to our collection were received at this meeting from Mr. Horner, Wormser medal; Dr. Parker, Tercentenary Medal of Albany; Mr. King, Pine Tree sixpence, three pence and 38 Scotch coins; Mr. Lange, Roman denarii. A vote of thanks was extended to the donors.

The meeting then adjourned to the dining room for the annual feast.

Before the members were seated, President Horner requested them to drink a silent toast to the members departed during the year.

Stories and coin talks enlivened the meal, and everybody enjoyed this part of the program thoroughly. After the dinner, the new President, Mr. Horner, was installed as toastmaster, and, in spite of his declaration that he had never acted in this capacity before, filled his post with honor.

Mr. Horner first called on Dr. Parker, the successor of the late E. D. Putnam as head of the Municipal Museum, who extended an invitation to meet as before in our old home, and promised us the same privileges that we always had. He spoke then on the joys of collecting and expressed the hope that our collection at the museum would grow in proportion to the rest of it and eclipse all others in the States.

Mr. Bauer, being called on next, introduced during his speech distinguished visitors, having brought a fine collection of coins of Alexander the Great, Cleopatra, the Ptolemys, the Syrian kings and the Roman emperors, introducing each of them by relating historical episodes in their lives while passing the coins around the table. The speech proved to be the most interesting of the evening.

Mr. King made a remark in his speech which many an older collector will indorse, and that is, that he wished he had started to collect ancient coins in preference to cents, which are interesting enough for anybody looking for flaws and spots, but do not hold the fascination of the ancients with

their historical connection. At the close of his speech Mr. King donated his Swedish plate money and shekel, now in the museum, to the R. N. A. collection. The members expressed their gratification over this gift.

Mr. Gillette spoke on coins in general, mainly calling attention to the wonderful condition of the coins shown by Mr. Bauer, and compared the modern and ancient coinages, awarding the prize for beauty to the ancients.

Mr. Stanley told of old times in the Association and put in a good word for paper-money collectors.

Mr. Woodbury told of his American collection, and thought that, since he had nearly all of them, he would possibly start in to corner the ancients.

Mr. Borradaile spoke on hobbies in general and finished with references to our departed members, six of whom passed into the happy collecting grounds during the year.

Mr. Bauer suggested a memorial to E. D. Putnam in the form of a plaque, and Mr. Kolb offered to model and cast a plaque and donate it to the Society. This generous offer was thankfully accepted.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—288th meeting, January 20th, 1925, at the Municipal Museum, President John W. Horner presiding. Members present: Messrs. Burling, Horner, Plumb, Czavia, V. A. Bauer, Sunday, Kolb, Lange and Amberg.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Application for membership received from Mr. Frank A. Biel, 87 Andrews street. Moved that same take its regular course. Carried.

Mr. Joseph T. Alling sent in his resignation, explaining that it was impossible for him to attend the meetings. His resignation was accepted with regrets.

A letter was received from Mr. H. H. Yawger, asking for presidential medals to be sent to the A. N. S. On motion the secretary was instructed to send them.

Exhibits—By Mr. Sunday: Fine cents. By Mr. Amberg, 3-cent pieces.

Meeting adjourned to February 2nd, 1925.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Annual meeting, January 21, 1925. The Society met and dined at Cottrell's Dining Rooms. Present: President Gifford in the chair, and Messrs. Shepardson, Wheeler, Storer, Childs, C. W. Morse, Comstock, C. A. Davis, Kuhn, C. H. Stearns, H. A. Gray, Willey, Reddy, C. D. Morse, and Pond.

The Secretary's report of the last meeting was read and accepted.

It was voted that the Society buy from Mr. Foster Stearns and Dr. Storer twelve Pilgrim Tercentenary medals at \$3 each, to hold for its future uses.

By a unanimous vote the Secretary was instructed to enter on the Society's records the Society's great appreciation of President Gifford's protracted and unremitting work which resulted in the successful closing of the Society's accounts in connection with the financing of the Pilgrim Tercentenary Medal.

Mr. Gray, the District Secretary of the American Numismatic Association, spoke on Coin Week, to be observed the week of February 15th, and urged members to hold public exhibitions of interesting coins.

The Treasurer's report for the past year was read and accepted.

Mr. Willey reported as chairman of the Committee on Nominations for Officers for the ensuing year and submitted the following:

For President, Dr. Malcolm Storer.

For Vice-President and Curator, Dr. H. J. Perry.

Treasurer, William O. Comstock.

Secretary, Shepard Pond.

It was voted that the report be accepted and the committee be discharged. It was voted that the Secretary cast a single ballot for the election of the above, which was done, and these officers were declared elected for the coming year.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. H. A. Gray showed Lincoln pieces numbered according to King's list, all in beautiful condition, as follows: No. 52 in brass, copper and white metal; No. 93 in brass; No. 120 in copper, brass and white metal; No. 89

in copper; No. 93 in brass; No. 120 in copper, brass and white metal; No. 123 in white metal; No. 125 in brass; No. 275 in white metal; No. 283, silvered; No. 461 in aluminum; No. 493 gold plated; No. 501 in bronze; No. 620 in brass; No. 817 in copper.

Mr. Chas. A. Davis showed the medal given by the City of Everett, Mass., to its citizens who were soldiers in the World War.

Mr. Wheeler showed the following ancient coins: Syracuse, Philistis and quadriga, 16 litrae, B. C. 274-216, in silver; Velia (of Campania), didrachm, B. C. 400, Athena and lion, in silver; Carthage (bronze), Persephone and horse's head; denarii of Alexander Severus and Marcus Aurelius.

Mr. Wheeler read the following expression of appreciation and sympathy on the death of Fred Joy, Esq.:

"The members of the Boston Numismatic Society wish to express on its records their profound sense of the loss they have sustained in the sudden death, on November 3rd, last, of Fred Joy, Esq., of Winchester.

"Mr. Joy was one of the most genial and companionable members of this Society, which he joined in the autumn of 1909, in whose welfare he had since shown a constant and lively interest, and of which he served as Treasurer during the years 1919 to 1923, and as Vice-President and Curator in 1924. For many years he had been active in making an extensive and valuable collection of coins of the United States.

"We have many happy memories of his presence at our meetings and greatly regret that he is no longer among us, and we extend to his surviving relatives our deep sympathy in their bereavement."

It was voted that this be spread on the Society's records and that a copy be sent to his family.

It was voted to adjourn.—SHEPARD POND, Secretary, 258 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 114th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill, January 28, 1925, 8 P. M., at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco, Cal. The following members were present: Messrs. Turrill, Kraft, Mohr, Sherow, Goodman, Goldsmith, Hertzberg, Brandon and Hansen.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Several letters regarding information on coins were read and referred to the Secretary for answer.

It was moved and carried to pay our dues for the year 1925 in Les Amis Medaille d'Art.

A communication from Mr. Piercy, announcing his resignation, was read and accepted with regret.

The President announced that the Society had suffered the loss through death of our honorary member, the Hon. Julius Kahn, and our active member, Mr. H. B. Phillips.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Turrill: Russian tea money in a plate of eight divisions.

Mr. Goodman: Dos pesos, Oaxaca, Mexico, 1915 (silver); un cordoba, Nicaragua, 1912 (silver); five pesetas, Tarragona, 1809 (silver).

The chairman of Coin Week reported progress regarding our plans for publicity. Mr. Goodman stated that he would have exhibits in the Humboldt Bank, on Market street, and at their branch, on Montgomery street, and also at the American Bank, on Montgomery street, and its branch, on Mission street. Mr. Sherow announced that he would have an exhibit in the American Bank, in Oakland, and at their branch, in Berkeley.

An auction of the Haagensen collection and other small lots followed, with very good results.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Cal.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The twentieth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held at the Dime Savings Bank on Thursday evening, January 15, 1925. Present were Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Dworkowski, Green, A. Grinnell, Gruenfeld, Heath, Helfrisch, Hoare, Hudson, Hutchinson, Kay, Kutukian, Powell, Rapp, Stewart and Watson.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Heath: Roman as; copy of Grecian medal; thirteenth century Italian Medal; medal of Chicago Numismatic Society, 1903; medal of Joseph Mickley, 1867, president of Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia; medal of members of the House of Commons, 1894, Gladstone on obverse; four Philadelphia Centennial medals.

Mr. Dworkowski: Thaler, Vicariats, 1711, Polish; 2 zloty, 1831, Revolutionary; 1 ort, J. Casimire, 1668.

Mr. Green: Set of American cents; 6 Pine Tree shillings; set of 2 and 3 cent pieces.

This being the annual meeting, election of officers took place. It was moved and carried that the Secretary cast a unanimous ballot for all the present officers.

The talk of the evening was given by Mr. John Kay.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The twenty-first meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held on Thursday evening, February 5th, 1925. Present were Messrs. Green, A. Grinnell, C. Grinnell, Heath, Hoare, Helfrisch, Hudson, Hutchinson, Powell, Newcomb, Kutukian, Rapp, Stewart, Watson and Zerbe.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hoare: Two pound pieces, Kruger, Transvaal, one and two shafts on wagon; guinea, George III, 1773.

The evening was then given over to Mr. Farran Zerbe, who talked on coins, ancient and modern. He also told of his experiences during his collecting days.

Our first annual banquet was held on the night of January 29th, 1925, at the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ontario, Canada. Twenty members were present, and the guest of the evening was Mr. Farran Zerbe.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

NEW YORK JUNIOR NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the first annual meeting of the New York Junior Numismatic Club, held on Monday evening, February 9, 1925, 8:45 P. M., at 371 Twelfth street, Brooklyn, New York City. Present were Messrs. Julius Metzler, Jack Novack, Adolph Klein, Leo Steidel, Jr., Frank C. Condon, Jr., and LeRoy Fishburne.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The report of the Secretary was read and accepted.

The financial report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

The Librarian-Curator's annual report regarding donations was as follows: 10 U. S. Colonial coins, 96 Foreign coins, 2 pieces of Chinese knife money, 11 medals, 9 Spielmarks, 25 pieces of "Specimen" fractional currency, 38 paper impressions of rare coins, 22 Numismatic books and pamphlets, 9 auction sale catalogues, U. S. and foreign. The donors were Messrs. Julius Gutttag, Francis Livingstone, Thomas S. Miller, Wayte Raymond, Rudolph Kohler, D. C. Wismer, Julius Metzler, Jack Novack, and Adolph Klein.

Mr. Leo Steidel was duly elected a member.

Motion made that the changes in the constitution submitted at the meeting of December 22, 1924, go into effect.

The nomination of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the following elections:

President, Julius Metzler.

Vice-President, Jack Novack.

Secretary-Treasurer, Adolph Klein.

The President reappointed Mr. LeRoy Fishburne as Librarian-Curator, and Mr. Frank C. Condon as chairman of the Membership Committee with the help of Messrs. Steidel and Stanicich.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Condon: 1795 U. S. half dollar and a small collection of Colonial coins of the United States.

Mr. Novack: Continental dollar, 1776, in pewter, original, in choice condition.

Mr. Fishburne: A few British coins, also an Isle of Man, 1786, halfpenny.

Mr. Klein: A U. S. Centennial dollar, 1876, and medal of Trans-Mississippi Exposition, 1898, both in gilt.

Mr. Novack informed us that Mr. Robert Robertson, 140 Thirty-third St., Brooklyn, N. Y., had invited us to hold our next meeting at his home. The Secretary was accordingly instructed to send out the necessary notices.

Adjournment at 10 P. M.—ADOLPH KLEIN, Secretary-Treasurer, 6830 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn, N. Y. City.

SPRINGFIELD COIN CLUB.—The 128th regular meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was called to order for the first time in its new meeting place, the Y. M. C. A., at 7.45 P. M., Wednesday, January 14th, President Morris presiding, with 10 members present: Messrs. Beaudoin, Emery, Kohler, Krouse, Morris, Oliver, Parsons, Pond, Spencer, and Stone.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was accepted as read.

The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and placed on file.

The President appointed the following committees for the ensuing year: Membership—Pond, Kohler and Dr. Pierce.

Auction—Morse, Oliver and Beaudoin.

Exhibition—Oliver, Kohler and Pond.

Publicity—Stone.

Librarian—Oliver.

Curator—Frazier.

Mr. Oliver was asked to extend an invitation to the members of the Central Collectors' Club to visit us at our next meeting, February 11.

It was moved by Mr. Oliver and seconded by Mr. Kohler that we amend the by-laws, as follows:

"Section 1, Article I—Any person under 21 years of age may become an associate member and have all of the privileges of a membership, excepting voting and holding office." The amendment was ordered laid on the table until our next meeting.

Mr. Kohler spoke of his visit to Hartford to see the exhibition of coins owned by the State of Connecticut.

Messrs. Oliver, Pond and Stone made a few remarks and made suggestions on the coming exhibition to be held during Coin Week.

After the usual auction the club adjourned at 10 P. M.—WILSON C. EMERY, Secretary, 318 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The seventy-first meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Wednesday, January 7, 1925. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Lawless, Mrs. Luttenberger, Messrs. Boyer, Brown, Blomquist, Cameron, Davis, DeCou, Grant, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Koenker, Krausz, Popicki, Hartell, Lawless, Dr. Luttenberger, McKinley, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson.

The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The secretary's annual report showed an average attendance for 1924 of 20 per meeting. The club membership is now 113, forty of whom are non-residents.

The rules were suspended and Mr. Eric A. Blomquist was elected to membership.

Mr. Krausz spoke of the recent theft of some of his collection of Roman coins, and announced that his very complete collection of Roman Imperial coins had been sold in Europe and that he was retiring as an active collector.

A rather lengthy discussion of Coin Week activities followed, in which each one present was asked to state his position on Coin Week. Some tentative plans were finally agreed upon.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: A Pitt token, and the large and small brass "Success" Washington pieces.

By Dr. Luttenberger: \$5 gold, 1886, proof, and \$5 Pike's Peak gold.

By Mr. Grant: Sixpence pieces of English rulers from William III to George V, showing types.

By Mr. Kopicki: Half dollars of 1826, 30, 31, 32, 35 and 36.

By Mr. Strubinger: Rupees from Mombasa, Burma and East India Company, 1840.

By Mr. Lawless: Lincoln medals by Warner and Millet, first campaign Rail Splitter token and Hard Times tokens 9, 16, 63 and 122.

By Mr. McKinley: Medal to Hugo Eckner, builder and commander of the airship Los Angeles.

By Mr. Josephson: Pine Tree shilling, California gold quarters, Portuguese gold pieces.

By Mr. Sternberg: \$5, 1807, old type, uncirculated.

By Mr. Brown: Five baiocchi pieces struck in Rome after the flight of Pope Pius VI in 1798 and before the proclamation of the Roman Republic.

Refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The forty-first meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Monday evening, January 26th. Those present were: Messrs. Cathcart, Weiss, Clark, Porubsky, Freeman, Wooden, Joers, Rottner, Budde, Callery, Bickford and Fisher.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. F. W. Snyder was elected a member of the club.

The Coin Week committee, Mr. Freeman, chairman, reported that arrangements had been made with nineteen different banks in which exhibits would be held for Coin Week.

We were guests at this meeting of Mr. P. C. Clark at his rooms in the Cleveland Athletic Club. Mr. Clark first exhibited some pre-Volstead and then a very nice dinner. After the dinner the tables were cleared and we proceeded to enjoy a numismatic feast.

Coins of the Ancients, coins of the Renaissance, coins before and after the Reformation, Antiques, Modernists, Futurists and Cubists were exhibited. Rarities, such as \$4 Stellas, 1875 gold dollars, 1799 cents. Rare territorial gold from the days of '49 was displayed by Mr. Clark. Each of these is encased in celluloid holders which contain an index number. A complete ledger index is also provided and each index number on his ledger gives the date purchased, its history, rarity, how many were coined and the price paid.

This proved to be one of the most interesting meetings the club has ever held, and at the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was given Mr. Clark for his hospitality.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Care the Bailey Company, Cleveland, O.

COINAGE FOR JANUARY, 1925.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during January, 1925, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 905,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 4,700,000; Half Dollars (Stone Mountain), 476,256.

Nickel—Five Cents, 1,776,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 8,419,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Salvador—10 centavo, 150,000; 5 centavo, 400,000.

VICTORY MEDALS ASKED FOR NURSES.

An award of Victory medals by Congress to a group of nurses attached to the Newark (N. J.) City Hospital during the influenza epidemic of 1918 would be authorized by a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Copeland of New York.

The names of the nurses were included in a general bill by Senator Copeland. They were serving at the City Hospital when the influenza became epidemic and they volunteered to go to the base hospital at Camp Dix, where conditions were extremely bad.

THREE NEW COMMEMORATIVE COINS PROPOSED.

If press reports are correct, three new commemorative coins will be issued within the next year or so, exclusive of the Stone Mountain half dollars, the distribution of which is announced to begin May 1. The proposed new issues are as follows:

The Lexington and Concord coin (probably a half dollar), commemorating the sesqui-centennial of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, reported to be coined during 1925.

The California half dollar, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the admission of California into the Union. A bill authorizing the issue of 300,000 pieces is reported to have passed the Senate and is awaiting action by the House.

The Independence coin (denomination not decided on), commemorating the sesqui-centennial of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence. For this coin three different denominations have been proposed—a silver dollar, a \$2.50 gold piece, and a \$1.50 gold piece. Objection has been raised to the latter denomination by Secretary Mellon on the ground that it would require the installation of special machinery at the mint to strike coins of the denomination of \$1.50.

Secretary Mellon is reported to be opposed to the issue of commemorative coins on the ground that people generally are not familiar with the designs, which increases the danger of counterfeiting. He also pointed out that they do not get into circulation and serve no useful purpose. He said that many of them come back to the Treasury and must be converted into other coins at a resultant expense. The reason for this is that the organizations backing the special coins invariably overestimate the number they will be able to sell. "In one case," he said, "not more than one-tenth of the authorized issue was disposed of. The remainder came back to the Treasury."

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE NUMISMATIST for March, 1900, contained the following articles: "Late Coinage of the United States Mints" (a list of coins issued since 1893, intended to supplement Heaton's "Mint Marks"); "The Cents of 1799," by George W. Rice, an authority at that time on the large cents; "Gleanings From 'The Pilot,'" (a numismatic publication); "Hooper's Restrikes"; "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society Exhibit at the Paris Exposition, 1900," by A. C. Zabriskie; "Correspondence."

The report of the Secretary of the A. N. A. showed six new applicants for membership, coupled with the statement that the Association was about to pass the 200 mark. The department of Wanted, To Exchange and For Sale is continued.

In the editor's comment we note the following paragraph: "In Lyman H. Low's sale on the 14th inst. 400 Columbian Quarters were offered, and the question arises, What will be the selling price of these pieces after they have been dumped on an already satiated market?"

NUMBER OF PIECES COINED IN 1924 BY THE DIFFERENT MINTS.

	Philadelphia.	Denver	San Francisco
Double Eagles	4,323,500	3,049,500	58,550,000
Standard Silver Dollars	11,811,000		1,728,000
Half Dollars (Huguenot-Walloon)	142,080		
Quarter Dollars	10,920,000	3,112,000	715,000
Dimes	24,010,000	6,810,000	712,000
Five Cents	21,620,000	5,258,000	71,850
One Cent	75,178,000	2,520,000	116,960

"Son," said the cashier, "how are the marks on your report card this month?"

"Well, they are not quite so low as German marks," replied the future cashier as he dropped his card on the table and dashed for the door.

Evolution of Coins Marks Progress of Civilization.

(From a Washington Press Dispatch.)

Americans who visit Europe and encounter such strange new coins as the zloty, the lit and the estmark will be surprised little more than some who stay at home and meet with one of the silver dollars the United States Treasury is trying to put into active circulation in the East.

A bulletin from the National Geographic Society points out how much human geography, human history and human interest in general attaches to the circulation of money.

Unfounded as many money prejudices may be, governments must bow to them. Our own country tried vainly for more than 30 years to circulate silver 3-cent pieces, and finally discontinued them. The public made shorter shrift of the 20-cent piece issued in 1875, and it was withdrawn three years later.

Until the World War began Austrian Maria Theresa dollars of 1780 continued to be minted with that date stamped on them because certain African Coast natives would take no other coin. The Spanish dollar persisted in the United States all through the period of British Colonial rule and of our independence, even until 1857, when it still was received at American post-offices.

Economists tell learnedly why money makes the commercial world go round, but a Parisian opera singer of a decade ago learned the lesson in one classic experience. She was determined to tour the world thoroughly and she stopped over in the Society Islands, where her manager contracted to have her sing for one-third the receipts. Her share of "the box office" was 3 pigs, 23 turkeys, 44 chickens, 5,000 cocoanuts and an uncomputed quantity of bananas and oranges. She couldn't convert her proceeds, the natives had no money. She fed the fruit to the animals and donated her barnyard to the community when she sailed away.

Though the United States emerged when the world had attained a highly advanced monetary status, our own country illustrates virtually every stage of money history. The white man bartered trinkets with the Indians, the Hudson Bay Company made furs its unit of exchange, cattle in our own West, as in early Rome, constituted money. In Maryland, for a time, one could pay his taxes with corn and a Virginian could pay his debts with tobacco.

Money measures civilization. Barbarism reigns where all trade is barter. Skins and furs as money represent a hunting or nomadic stage. When cattle enter into exchange a pastoral age is attained. Even metal money exhibits well-defined stages. First the quality of the metal figured in transactions. Then a certain quantity of metal of fixed quality became a monetary unit. The Hebrew "shekel" is the name of a weight, as originally were the English "pound" and the Italian "lira."

The Jews of Genesis illustrate both these stages. It is recorded that Abraham was "very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold." And in one of history's earliest real estate records the consideration named when Ephron sold Abraham a cave is "400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant."

Finally metal money was shaped and marked, and thus arrived the coin of invariable weight, quality, shape and design as we know it today.

Animals mark the denominations of a Greenland paper currency issue of this century. The eider duck, saddle-backed seal, reindeer and polar bear denote different denominations.

Roman coins illustrate the religion, the architecture, the games and sports, historic events and, in a striking manner, the advent of Christianity. The early Constantine coins disclose the classic heathen gods; after his conversion the coins bear the symbol of the Cross. Were all other sources destroyed the coin collector of 1924 could describe Roman basilicas, aqueducts, columns, tombs, arches and temples.

The diversity of this coin information was enhanced by the practice of sending the mint master along with Roman armies. Soldiers were paid in the field with money minted in the field, often from locally mined metals. In England's civil war Charles I, during his refuge in castles and forts, struck off coins to pay his troops and defray his personal expenses. These are the "siege pieces" referred to by collectors of English coins.

Queen Mary was the first English ruler to date her coins. Edward VI first used a value mark when he put Roman numerals on the 12-pence piece. Oliver Cromwell is accredited with introducing inscriptions on the edges of coins to prevent clipping off the silver pieces of his day.

Since the gold stater of Philip of Macedon found universal acceptance gold has been king in international exchange. But there are places in the world today where primitive currency prevails—ivory tusks, sheep, shells, furs, olive oil and coconuts.

Today the United States can point to a patch of its dominion where the "queerest money in the world" survives. That region is the Island of Yap, our only World War acquisition, nicknamed the "Island of Stone Money" on account of its queer coins. These may weigh a ton. In fiscal nomenclature they might be termed "securities" rather than a circulating medium. They are fashioned into a wheel shape, with a center hole, and must be a certain variety and quality of limestone to meet monetary standards.

ORIGIN OF "IN GOD WE TRUST."

Probably few people could tell offhand the story of the words "In God We Trust," which are to be found on many of the coins of America. Yet it is a story, as told in a recent number of *Collier's*, of delightful simplicity and heartening patriotism. During the Civil War, it appears, when the clouds were blackest for the nation, a small-town clergyman named Watkinson wrote to Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, a letter which contained the suggestion that the words, "God, Liberty, Law," be placed on the country's coinage, and which read in part:

"You are probably a Christian. What if our Republic were now shattered beyond reconstruction? Would not the antiquarian of succeeding centuries rightly reason from our past that we were a heathen nation?"

This letter, we are told, moved Secretary Chase to instant action. He wrote at once to the director of the mint urging him to cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with the motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible the national recognition that the trust of the American people is in God. The reason he advanced was that no nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in His defense. It was Chase himself, however, who finally selected the phrase, "In God We Trust," taking it from a line in the national anthem.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

CRITICIZES THE EAGLE ON QUARTER DOLLAR.

Uncle Sam's present issue of 25-cent pieces violates the law of heraldry, said Harmon Pumpelly Read, of Albany, according to a press dispatch from New York. He is one of the best-informed men in America on the subject. Displaying a quarter dated 1904, and one dated 1920, Read said:

"On the old coin the eagle is in an upright position with wings extended, conveying the symbol of power and empire. The eagle is facing forward—that is bravery. The eagle on the new coin is not an American eagle. It is facing in the wrong direction. No power and emphasis here. That bird signifies cowardice. The fact that it is winging across the coin symbolizes speed, I suppose. A coward, and a fast running one."

COINAGE OF \$2.50 GOLD PIECES IN 1925.

Because of many complaints of a shortage of \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces during the holidays, the Treasury Department has placed an order for the minting of 100,000 \$2.50 gold coins to be ready for next Christmas, says the *New York Evening Post*.

In commenting on Congressman Black's proposal to introduce a bill penalizing gambling in these coins, Treasury officials said they did not see how such a measure could be drawn without working a great hardship on collectors of coins and curios. They said they knew of no bill now that covers the situation.

OF INTEREST RE. CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the Continental Congress (later first Treasurer of the United States, whose portrait now is on \$10 gold bills) wrote to Hon. Elbridge Gerry on May 3, 1777:

* * * "The printers will have done printing of the present emission of money this evening or Monday morning, and when it is all signed will make together, with what I have received from the signers yesterday afternoon and to-day, forty-two bundles, each of 26,000 dollars, in all one million and ninety-two thousand dollars. There remains also to be printed of the third emission, that is of small money, about 26,000 sheets at ten dollars a sheet. Am sorry that with all my industry, have not finished the account required, being so often taken up with the business in course with the signers."

GLEN THINKS HE HAS AN OLD COIN.

Some time ago, before it got so cold, Glen Gum, of the Gates ranch, on Crystal Creek, was plowing and turned up the jaw bone of a human being. No other bones were found, but near the place where the bone was found Glen picked up an old coin that was so badly corroded that he could not tell what the inscription on it was. Later he cleaned it up and on one side it bore the figure 1 in the center, while around the margin was the words, in English, "Sultinate of Brunei, 1304." On the opposite side of the coin is some hieroglyphics that are unknown to anyone in this section of the country. Just what it is and how it came to be buried on Crystal Creek is unknown.—Clipping from a Hotchkiss (Col.) paper.

MEHL'S SALE OF THE E. E. WRIGHT COLLECTION.

Seldom is a collection of coins offered for sale at auction which reflects such a discriminating good taste as that of the collection of E. E. Wright, of New Orleans, which will be sold by B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas, on March 10. It contains a maximum of splendid numismatic material and a minimum of the less desirable—in fact, the latter is almost entirely absent. It contains a representative collection of United States coins, including issues of branch mints, private gold coinages and pattern coins, while the foreign section, though not extensive, is made up of very desirable specimens. A feature is a rather extensive collection of Mexican Rebel coins of about 10 years ago.

COUNTERFEIT U. S. NOTES IN JAPAN.

A gang of counterfeiters of American money has started operations in Japan, says a press dispatch from Yokohama. Several spurious \$20 bank notes have been detected. So far their operations have been unusually successful, because of the comparatively small amount of American money handled by business men there.

INFORMATION WANTED ON VARIETY OF 1798 CENT.

Recently I have come in possession of a 1798 U. S. cent with lettering, date and wreath indented, and as I have never seen or heard of one before, I wonder if some one could give me information regarding it.

Adams, N. Y., Feb. 9.

MATTHEW S. BENCUR.

ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS FOR THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

Keep in mind that the drive for 1000 members of the A. N. A. by the time the Detroit Convention arrives next August is still under way. Do your share by proposing at least one new member.

MY SALE OF THE Wright Collection

Is to be held on March the Tenth.

YOU ARE TOO LATE TO GET A
CATALOG OF IT IN TIME FOR THE SALE.

BUT—If you are not on my “Mehling List,” and if you are at all interested in Numismatics, it is to your interest to get on the good side of me for my **Next** Sale-catalog. It will be one of the most unusually important and unique sales of its kind ever held at **ANY** numismatic market in the world!

If you'll write me **NOW**, I'll send you formal announcement of this great Sale just as soon as it is ready—about the end of this month.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.
Nearly a quarter of a century of successful numismatic experience.

DO IT NOW

If you are not on my Public Auction Coin Sale list, let me know. I have some great material for my next Sale, such as

1799 Cents,

1825 Five-Dollar Gold Piece,

Some specially nice Colonials,

U. S. Silver, Gold, etc.

Two \$50 California Octagonal Gold Pieces.

Let me sell your coins for you.

Terms on application.

Do not forget that I am holding Public Auction Sales under the supervision of a licensed auctioneer, and that all are welcome to attend.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.

**FRACTIONAL CURRENCY NOTES,
FINE U. S. COPPER CENTS,
EARLY SILVER DOLLARS,
MINOR CURRENCY,**

**All in whatever condition you may
desire it.**

I invite your correspondence.

Can still offer Large Copper Cents in good condition in lots of 100, with good variety of dates.

Price \$4.00.

Transportation charges extra.

(A big money value at all times, and let us hope you may make a happy find, as evidenced in the frank acknowledgment of a customer who discovered a type variety in one of the above lots worth alone the price of all.)

I have been striving a good many years to build up a reputation for fair dealing, and it is my whole aim now, just the same, to find types and varieties in persons who are willing to acknowledge it.

JOHN B. BOSS,
1127 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**Dealer in and Collector of
Coins, Notes, Pistols, Odd Jewelry, Antiques in General.**

PAPER MONEY.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES.

SEPT. 2, 1862.

\$10.00 Ceres on cotton bale. Ex. fine, 40c. Fine\$.30

DEC. 2, 1862.

\$100.00 Mrs. Lucy Pickens. Fine	.75
\$50.00 Jefferson Davis. V. fine	.45
\$20.00 Nashville Capitol. Fine, 20c. V. fine	.25
\$10.00 Columbia Capitol. Unc., 25c. Ex. fine, 15c. Fine	.05
\$5.00 Richmond Capitol. Unc., 25c. V. fine, 15c. Fine	.10
\$2.00 Benjamin. Unc., \$1.00. V. fine	.40
\$1.00 Clay. Unc., 40c. V. fine, 25c. Fine	.20

APRIL 6, 1863.

\$100.00 Mrs. Lucy Pickens. Unc.	2.00
\$50.00 Jefferson Davis. Fine	.50
\$20.00 Nashville Capitol. Unc., 25c. V. fine, 15c. Fine, 10c. V. G.	.05
\$10.00 Columbia Capitol. V. fine	.50
\$5.00 Richmond Capitol. V. fine	.15
\$2.00 Benjamin. Unc., 25c. V. fine	.10
\$1.00 C. C. Clay. Unc.	.15
.50 Davis. Unc.	.05

FEB. 17, 1864.

\$500.00 Jackson. Uncirculated	2.50
\$100.00 Mrs. Lucy Pickens. V. fine	.40
\$50.00 Davis. V. fine, 20c. Fine	.15
\$20.00 Nashville Capitol. Unc., 20c. V. fine	.15
\$10.00 Artillery. V. fine, 10c. V. good	.05
\$5.00 Richmond Capitol. Unc., 15c. V. fine, 10c. V. G.	.05
\$2.00 Benjamin. Unc., 15c. V. fine, 10c. V. G.	.05
\$1.00 Clay. Unc., 20c. V. fine	.15
.50 Davis. Unc., 10c. Fine	.05

Included in above items and those listed in my advertisement last month are hundreds of varieties numbered according to Bradbeer, and many other varieties in serial numbers, letters, etc. Let me have your want list.

SOUTHERN STATE CURRENCY

FROM

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina and Virginia.

Many varieties of Bank Notes from many States.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY—Send for my list.

A FINE COLLECTION OF LARGE CENTS

In Sets or Single Items.

MIXED LOTS.

10 different C. S. A. Notes, not canceled	\$1.25
10 different C. S. A. notes, canceled, etc.	.75
10 different State Notes	1.00
10 different Bank Notes	.75
10 different Shinplasters	.70
5 different Foreign Notes	.25

Also have many notes in sheets.

H. A. BRAND.

174 Woolper Avenue,

Cincinnati, Ohio.



(Illustration is actual size.)

GOLD MEDAL

PRESENTED TO

PRESIDENT MORITZ WORMSER

By the American Numismatic Association
At the 1924 Cleveland Convention

As a token of appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of a Greater A. N. A. during his administration, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

A single specimen has been struck in gold for presentation to President Wormser. A few specimens have been struck in silver and a number in bronze, which will be sold to members of the A. N. A. and others interested.

The design is by J. M. Swanson, of Newark, N. J., and the medals were struck by the Medallie Art Company, of New York City, both of whom are members of the A. N. A.

PRICE:

Bronze (only a few left)\$2.50

The silver medals are all sold.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Send orders to

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary,
535 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT ROBERTSON

140 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Formerly with Gutttag Bros.)

Dealer in Domestic and Foreign Coins

At Reasonable Prices

Gold Dollar, 1860 S. Unc., brilliant	\$11.00	Quarter Doll., 1857 S. F.	2.00
Gold Dollar, 1863, Proof..	45.00	Quarter Doll., 1865, Unc..	.65
Quarter Eagle, 1854, Unc.	2.90	Quarter Doll., 1866, Unc..	.65
Three Dollar Gold, 1855.		Dime, 1834, large 4. Unc..	.35
Ex. F.	5.75	3-Cent Silver, 1864, Proof	4.00
Eagle, A. Humbert, 1852.		5, 3 and 1-cent, 1881.	
V. F.	29.50	Proof set	.35
Guatemala, 4 Pesos, 1869.		Gt. Britain, Bank Doll.,	
Unc.	12.50	1804. Unc.	3.00
Japan, Tempo Koban, 33x		China, Sycee, boat money.	
59 mm. V. F.	5.25	V. F.	2.00
San Francisco, Quarter Ea-		Hong Kong Dollar, 1913.	
gle, Pattern, 1851, Cop-		Ex. F.	.85
per, Proof	19.00	Montenegro, 1 Perpera,	
Two Cent Patt., A.-W. 414.		1914. Unc.	.75
Proof	4.00	Norway, 24 Skill, 1747. V.	
Calif. Mine Token, 1850,		F.	.35
Gilt. V. F.	12.00	Norway, ½ Specie, 1844.	
Mass. Oak Tree Shilling,		Ex. F.	1.00
1652, C. 9H. Fine . . .	25.00	Panama, ½ Balboa, 1904.	
Mass. Pine Tree Shilling,		F.	.75
1652, C. 4F. V. F. . . .	25.00	Persia, 10 Tomans, 1896,	
Tory Cent, 1788. F. . . .	12.50	Struck in silver. V. G.	
Conf. Half Dollar, 1861.		Ex. Rare	5.00
Scott's restrike and		Persia, 5 Kran, 1902. Unc.	2.50
Scott's Card with same		Portugal, 1000 Reis, 1899.	
rev. V. F. and Unc. Both	12.50	F.	.80
Half Doll., 1828, square 2.		Portugal, 1 Escudo, 1915.	
Unc.	.80	V. F.	.80
Half Doll., 1828, Curled 2.		Russia, Rouble, 1896. V.F.	.70
Unc.	1.75	Sicily, 120 Grani, 1805. F.	1.00
Half Doll., 1838, Unc. . .	.75	Sicily, 120 Grani, 1859. F.	.75
Half Doll., 1858, Unc. . .	1.00	Sierra Leone, 10 Cents,	
Half Doll., 1859, Unc. . .	1.00	1791. V. F.	.65
Half Doll., 1866 S, no mot-		Switzerland, Berne 40 Batz,	
to. V. F.	2.50	counterst. on French Ecu	
Half Doll., 1867 S, Ex. F.	1.00	1740. V. G.	2.50
Half Doll., 1868 S, Unc. . .	1.50	Switzerland, Zurich, Thal-	
Quarter Doll., 1849 O, F.	3.00	er, 1768, loop rem., oth-	
Quarter Doll., 1855 S, V.G.	3.00	erwise Ex. F.	1.00

POSTAGE EXTRA ON ALL ORDERS.

Precedence given orders accompanied with cash.

Collectors not known to me must give satisfactory references.

Send for my "Coin and Medal Bulletin,"

(Name used with apologies to Mr. Wayte Raymond)

Which will be ready shortly.

"Numismatic Food"

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Thoughtful Collectors

On December 9th I sold the Malmgren
Collection ----- Jamestown, N. Y.

On March 10th I sell the E. E. WRIGHT
Collection ----- New Orleans.

Then I shall follow with one of the most unique and
important sales ever held.

AND THEN—

I follow with still another sale of one of the best-known
American Collections.

FOUR important Collections, the handling of any single
one of which would have been considered a compli-
ment by any dealer.

Remember, these are sales of fine, large, valuable collections—real
Quality Sales—valued at approximately Fifty Thousand Dol-
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My enjoying this very marked preponderance of the numismatic
business is due, of course, only to SERVICE: Proven successful
service to both buyer and seller; intelligent, persistent hard
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Sent Free on Request.

SPRING BARGAINS.

U. S. HALF CENTS.

1794, V. Good	\$1.25
1797, V. Good	1.25
1804, Spike Chin, V. Fine	.75
1808, High "8," V. Fine	.75

U. S. CENTS.

1793, C. 7-P, Lt. olive, V. Fine....	12.75
1794, Hays No. 45, V. Fine	4.00
1794, Hays No. 13, V. Good	.90
1803, D. No. 187, Ex. Fine	2.25
1818, D. olive, Unc.	1.10
1845, Steel, Unc.	.80
1855, Br. Red, Unc.	.60
1857, Br. Red, Lg. Date, Unc.	1.10

GOLD DOLLARS.

1849, D. Mint, Rare, Ex. Fine	5.00
1849, Open or closed wreath, Each, Unc.	4.00
1853, "O" or "P" Mint, Each, Unc..	3.75
1854, Small, Unc.	3.75
1904, Lewis & Clark, Rare, Unc..	6.75
1917, McKinley, Unc.	3.50
1922, Grant, No Star, Unc.	4.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

1652, Pine Tree Shilling, Cr. 4-F, V. Fine	11.75
1795, Half Dime, V. Fine	3.50
1776, Fugio Dol., Restrike, Nickel, Proof	1.75
1792, Wash. Half Dol., Brass copy, Proof	1.75
1810, Half Eagle, Lg. Date, V. Fine.	10.75
1833, Quarter Eagle, Rare, Ex. F.	30.00

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Monogram Stationery

Like Above

200 Sheets Paper, and
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THE NEXT ELDER COIN SALE

Will Be Held at the End of March.

Included are Splendid Collections, with Very Rare Pattern Coins, Rare Ancient, Foreign and U. S. Gold Coins, Magnificent U. S. Cents and Half Cents, with Cents, 1793, Liberty Cap, Very Fine; 1794s, 1795s, 1796, 1797, 1799, Very Fine; 1800, Uncirculated; 1803s, 1804, Fine, and later dates in the best condition. **Half Cents**, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1808 over 7, Extremely fine; 1843, 1848, 1852 and others.

Rare Colonial Coins, Mass., Vermont, Etc., California Slug, Incuse Edge, Augustus Humbert, Very Fine. Two Varieties of Wass, Molitor Ten Dollars. A Wide Variety of Medals, Coins, Tokens, Choice United States Silver Coins from Dollar down, Paper Money in Sheets, Curios, Etc.

A Very General Collection of Great Interest. Three Sessions, About 2350 Lots. Dates to be Announced a Little Later. The Above Belong to Half a Dozen Individuals.

NOTE.—This is the last sale of the season, but one. Our last sale won't be held until about June first, so don't neglect bids for this important Sale. Catalogs Free.

ELDER COIN & CURIO CORPORATION,

No. 9 East Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

Price List of Dix Tokens

Numbered according to my descriptive list and the Hetrich-Gutttag list.

1. Obverse not in H. & G. list ...	\$.10
2. Obverse not in H. & G. list ...	.10
3. No. 1040	.10
4. No. 1057	.15
5. No. 1055	.15
6. No. 1043. (Note)	.75
7. No. 1040. (Note)	.50
8. No. 1050	.50
9. Obverse not in H. & G. list ...	.50
10. No. 1026	.50
11. No. 1027	.50
12. No. 1028	.50
13. No. 1042. (Note)	.75
14. No. 1051	1.00
15. Obverse not in H. & G. list ...	1.50
16. No. 1053	2.00

The obverse of No. 6, No. 7 and No. 13 is not illustrated in the Hetrich-Gutttag list. It is given as the same as No. 3, but they were all struck from a different die than No. 3. The main points of difference are in the lower right-hand corner of the flag, ending in a lump with a pin-like point, the flag pole extending only to middle of 1 of date, and different formation of liberty cap at left of pole where it joins the pole.

D. C. WISMER,

Numismatist,

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

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Appointment
to



H. M.
The King

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& SON, Ltd.

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Important stock of
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**IMPORTANT SALES OF
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PAPER MONEY.

Rare Collection of U. S. Notes,
Also Duplicates,

FOR SALE.

Send a list of your wants.

E. TITUS BLACK,

SCIO, N. Y.

A FEW RARE ONES.

Half Dime, 1795, broken die, Ex.	
Fine	\$4.00
Half Dime, 1800, broken die below	
date, Ex. Fine	4.00
Quarter Dollar, 1804, Very Good	3.00
Quarter Dollar, 1853, no rays or	
arrows, Ex. Fine	9.75
Half Dollar, 1815, Very Fine	4.50
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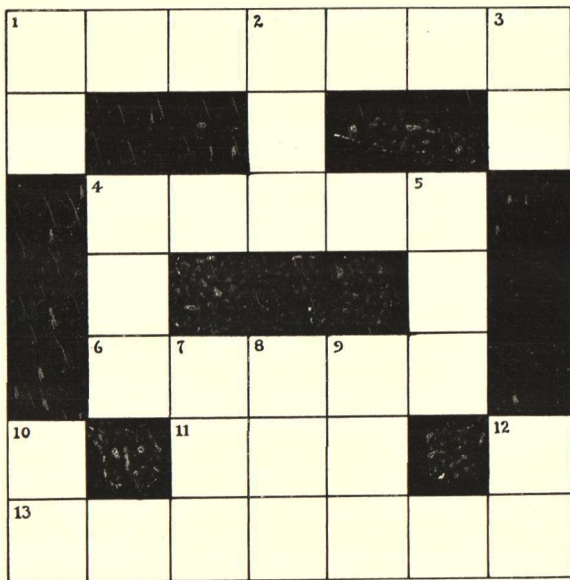
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3—Japanese Coin (Abbr.).
4—Money of account used in India.
5—Japanese Coin.
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